

Iraq reports raids on Iranian camps

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi warplanes Tuesday carried out three successful bombing raids against two Iranian military camps and a command headquarters, a military spokesman said. The Iraqi spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency, said Iraqi jets mid-morning carried out "violent" raids on the camps of Mosak and Mariwan in western Iran. "One of the Iranian command headquarters was the target of a third successful raid by Iraqi warplanes," said the spokesman. He did not disclose the site of the Iranian command post and gave no other details. All Iraqi warplanes safely returned to base, he said. There was no immediate comment from Iran on the Iraqi report. The raids were the first against Iranian military camps since early July when Iranian forces retook the Iranian border city of Mehran after a six-week Iraqi occupation.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية. الراي.

French defence minister leaves

AMMAN (J.T.) — French Defence Minister Andre Giraud wound-up a 24-hour visit to Jordan and left for home on Tuesday. Mr. Giraud was received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein on Monday. The French minister also held talks with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. There was no official statement on the talks in Amman and French and Jordanian officials declined to give any details of the talks which were expected to have covered defence cooperation and Jordanian purchases of French arms. Before coming to Jordan Mr. Giraud visited the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. The French minister was seen off at the airport by Gen. Sharif Zaid and senior army officers as well as French ambassador to Jordan Patrick LeClercq.

Volume 11 Number 3228

AMMAN, WEDNESDAY JULY 23, 1986, DHUL QAIDEH 17, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King sends good wishes to Egypt and Oman

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable of good wishes to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on the anniversary of the July 23rd Revolution in Egypt. In his cable, the King wished President Mubarak continued health and happiness and more progress and prosperity for the Egyptian people. King Hussein also sent a cable of good wishes to Sultan Qaboos of Oman on Oman's Al Nahda (Renaissance) day. He wished Sultan Qaboos and the Omani people more progress and prosperity.

Attas wants better Riyadh-Aden ties

BAHRAIN (R) — South Yemen's new leader Halder Abu Baker Al Attas, on his first official visit to Saudi Arabia, said Tuesday his country wanted closer ties with the kingdom. "We are concerned about improving relations with Saudi Arabia. My talks here will centre on that and on ways to better ties to maintain regional security," the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) quoted him as saying. "We will also talk about the need for joint Arab action to confront challenges... particularly the Palestinian problem," he said.

French agents leave New Zealand

PARIS (R) — Two French secret service agents imprisoned for their role in the sinking of the anti-nuclear protest ship Rainbow Warrior left New Zealand, on Tuesday, the French Foreign Ministry said. A ministry spokesman said Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur left on a New Zealand military aircraft for the French Pacific territory of Wallis. They are being transferred under a deal worked out between Paris and Wellington by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. (Related story on page 8)

Genscher calls for interim arms accords

MOSCOW (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Tuesday the United States and the Soviet Union should seek interim accords on medium-range and strategic missiles if full-scale agreement proved impossible. Mr. Genscher also said he had agreed with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze that Western and Communist countries were moving closer to a deal on chemical weapons at negotiations in Geneva. Mr. Genscher, speaking at a news conference after a three-day visit to Moscow, said West Germany felt that both superpowers had an interest in reaching an interim accord on NATO and Soviet medium-range weapons in Europe. "A policy of everything or nothing would be wrong. It would be better to have a partial solution," he said.

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Moroccan king and Israeli premier hold secret talks

Officials tight-lipped on substance of discussions

Shamir says Likud approval vital for any proposal

IFRANE, Morocco (Agencies) — King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres held talks on Tuesday to explore avenues for a negotiated Middle East peace, senior Moroccan officials said.

The discussions, using French as the common language, were continuing, they said. Mr. Peres, who flew in late Monday night for his visit which was announced on Monday, is not expected to leave before Wednesday, the officials said. They refused to discuss the substance of the talks held in the king's palace on the top of a hill in this winter sports village of red-roofed chalets. For the second straight day, the controlled Moroccan press, radio and television maintained complete silence on the first visit by an Israeli prime minister in office to any Arab nation other than Egypt. The Ifrane palace was ringed by heavily armed troops and police, and access was barred to all outsiders. A group of Israeli reporters who arrived with Mr. Peres on Monday were in a luxury hotel inside the security ring, and apparently were not allowed to communicate with the outside world. But for the first time since Mr. Peres arrived unexpectedly, Moroccan officials admitted privately and on condition of anonymity that the talks were in progress. One senior Moroccan source quoted by AP said King Hassan was accompanied by Foreign Minister Abdul Latif Filali, Interior and Information Minister Driss Basri and the King's chief

political adviser, Ahmad Guedira. On the Israeli side, the official acknowledged the presence in the talks of Raphael Eder, head of the Israeli Labour Party's parliamentary group. "I have no information about anyone else taking part," the official said. Western diplomats, also speaking to AP on condition of anonymity, said the talks were carefully prepared in advance and a number of "friendly leaders" including U.S. President Reagan and Saudi Arabia's King Fahd were informed in advance. One experienced diplomatic source rejected the widely held view that the Peres-Hassan meeting was a breakthrough towards an Arab-Israeli peace settlement comparable to the 1977 Jerusalem meeting between Egypt's late President Anwar Sadat and the then-Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin. "In the Jerusalem meeting, both participants were directly involved in the Middle East crisis," he said. "In Ifrane, only Peres is so involved. Hassan, though deeply concerned for the Palestinian cause, is too far from the action to have a direct stake in the outcome." Within Morocco, which is still run largely on feudalistic lines, people seemed to take the news blackout in their stride. Despite the silence of Moroccan media, the radio stations in Europe have a wide audience and ordinary citizens appeared to have little doubt that the Peres visit was taking place. "The king knows what he is doing," one vegetable trader said laconically in Rabat. Diplomats in Rabat and Moroccan political sources said King Hassan was taking a big risk by meeting Mr. Peres. The Moroccan monarch was chairman of the last Arab summit held in Fez, Morocco, in 1982 and is current chairman of the Organisation of Islamic

Moroccan message to King totally unrelated to Peres visit — Khatib

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Tuesday categorically denied any link between a visit to Amman on Monday by a Moroccan envoy with a message to His Majesty King Hussein from King Hassan II of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' current visit to Rabat. The denial was issued by Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib in a statement carried by the Jordanian News Agency. Petra. In the statement, Mr. Khatib said the Moroccan envoy's mission to Jordan was related to the election of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan as a member of the Moroccan Academy of Sciences. The message was delivered to the King in an audience Monday evening. The focus of the discussions between the King and the envoy, Mr. Mohammad Awad, during the audience was Jordan's efforts to achieve Arab solidarity, Mr. Khatib said. Mr. Awad mentioned nothing whatsoever of Mr. Peres' visit to Morocco, the minister said. Mr. Awad left Amman on Tuesday. In a departure statement to Petra, he confirmed that his visit to Jordan was related to the Crown Prince's election to the Academy of Sciences in Morocco. He said he was carrying two messages. The first one dealt with the election of Crown Prince Hassan and the second one was an invitation to the Crown Prince to attend a cultural event in Morocco, the envoy added.

"I was honoured by the audience with the King to whom I delivered the message and His Majesty expressed appreciation for the mission for which I came to Jordan," Mr. Awad said. In his statement to Petra, Mr. Khatib said some foreign media had tried to interpret Mr. Awad's mission "in a manner totally devoid of truth." Mr. Khatib also said King Hussein's telephone calls Monday night with King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, President Hafez Al Assad of Syria and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt had no relation whatsoever to the Peres' visit to Morocco. These telephone conversations, said Mr. Khatib, took place long before the visit was reported.

W. Bank divided on Peres' Morocco trip

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank were divided on Tuesday on the meeting between Morocco's King Hassan and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres with top PLO supporters dividing into "hawks" and "doves." The split among leading Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sympathisers appeared to reflect differences of opinion among aides of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Palestinian sources quoted by Reuters said. Newspaper editor-politician Hanna Siniara and former Hebron Mayor Mustapha Natche warmly welcomed the Morocco summit, saying they hoped it would lead to peace negotiations in which the PLO should be represented. (Continued on page 5)

Israeli official downplays expectation

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's cabinet secretary cautioned on Tuesday against expecting Prime Minister Shimon Peres' summit with Morocco's King Hassan to lead to a breakthrough in Middle East peace efforts. "I am not certain that operative things will necessarily result from this meeting," said Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin, a close adviser to Mr. Peres. "There is no special (peace) plan being carried by the prime minister." Beilin, a former spokesman for Mr. Peres' Labour Party, told state radio the surprise summit in Morocco was aimed at allowing both leaders to exchange views on the Middle East situation and could not be called negotiations. Beilin's comments appeared aimed at downplaying hopes raised in Israel that the meeting could be a prelude to peace talks with the Arabs and closer relations with Egypt. Cabinet minister Ezer Weizman, an architect of the peace treaty with Cairo, said he believed the summit could have a strong impact on efforts to break the Middle East stalemate. "It's a very important event, especially because of the king's willingness to make it public. You have to assume he would not have done that unless he believed there was more than a chance of advancing things," Mr. Weizman told Reuters in an interview. "Every contact between our leaders and the leaders of the Arab countries is positive. But there is no comparison to the Sadat initiative," Mr. Weizman, a key negotiator in Israeli-Egyptian peace talks, said in an interview with Hadashot. Mordechai Bar-On of the left-leaning Citizens Rights Party told Israeli Radio that Israel "should welcome any initiative and effort towards contacts with the Arab World."

Reagan voices outrage at apartheid, slams sanctions

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan said on Tuesday he was outraged by South Africa's system of apartheid but pledged that the United States would remain diplomatically and politically involved with Pretoria in order to effect change. "We must stay and work, not cut and run," he said in remarks prepared for delivery to invited guests in the White House East Room. Mr. Reagan's speech contained neither a shift in U.S. policy nor major new pressures on Pretoria despite clamours from Congress for a tougher stance against the white minority government of South Africa. Mr. Reagan called on South African President P.W. Botha to set a timetable for elimination of the racial segregation laws and renewed his administration's call for the release of all political prisoners, especially Nelson Mandela, the jailed head of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC). He urged Pretoria to lift its ban on black political movements and to open a dialogue with its opponents. Mr. Reagan condemned punitive sanctions as harmful to South African blacks themselves and urged congress and Western Europe "to resist this emotional clamour" for them. He said he agreed with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that punitive economic sanctions were "immoral and utterly repugnant." "We do not believe the way to help the people of South Africa is to cripple the economy upon which they and their families depend for survival." "Southern Africa is like a zebra — if the white parts are injured, the black parts will die, too," he said. Mr. Reagan acknowledged that apartheid was what he called the root cause of South Africa's disorder. "Apartheid is normally wrong and politically unacceptable. The United States cannot maintain cordial relations with a government whose power rests upon the denial of rights to a majority of its people, based on race," he said. Although he announced no major new initiatives to pressure Pretoria into reform, notably absent from his speech was the description of U.S. policy towards South Africa as "constructive engagement."

U.S.-Soviet talks open on SALT-II in Geneva

GENEVA (R) — Senior U.S. and Soviet officials on Tuesday started a special session to discuss the SALT-II treaty on strategic nuclear weapons, following President Ronald Reagan's decision in May to ignore SALT limits when making arms policy. A three-strong Soviet delegation sped past reporters outside the American diplomatic mission here Tuesday morning. Spokesmen for both sides said no details would be given. The meeting was to focus on preliminary issues such as schedules and agendas during the talks, which could run for two weeks, official U.S. and Soviet sources said. Substantive issues will be taken up only when the full delegations, with some 20 experts on each side, meet at the Soviet mission on Wednesday, the sources said. In accepting the Soviet request for a meeting of the atomic treaty review body, the Standing Committee Commission (SCC), Mr. Reagan said American officials would "respond to questions or concerns" over his decision on the unratified 1979 SALT pact. But the White House statement noted that the delegation led by

General Richard Ellis would also challenge the Soviet side with allegations of failure to comply with treaties. The highly-secret SCC was set up by the superpowers in 1972 to monitor adherence to nuclear treaties and review complaints. It meets routinely for several weeks each spring and autumn. Soviet experts led by General Vladimir Medvedev will press the U.S. to clarify a Reagan statement on May 27 that he will no longer use SALT-II as a basis for arms decisions. The 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-II) was never ratified by the U.S. Senate but both sides have adhered to its limits. Mr. Reagan's statement prompted Moscow to call the special session. Mr. Reagan said that henceforth he would base decisions on nuclear armaments on "the nature and magnitude" of the Soviet threat. The U.S. will exceed SALT limits later this year when the 131st strategic bomber is fitted with cruise missiles. A battle between the U.S. State Department and the Defence Department has raged, often in public, over interpretation of the president's statement.

Syria severs all ties with Morocco

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Syria on Tuesday broke off relations with Morocco and urged other Arab states to follow suit in protest against Morocco's King Hassan meeting Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. The Syrian government, in a strongly-worded denunciation, accused the long-serving monarch of embarking on treason. It ordered Morocco's ambassador and his diplomatic staff to leave the country within seven days and recalled Syrian diplomats from Rabat. The decision to sever relations came as no surprise and marked yet another split in Arab ranks. Nearly all Arab states broke ties with Egypt when the late President Anwar Sadat signed a separate peace treaty with Israel in 1979. The statement from Damascus called on other Arab states to follow Syria's lead and take similar measures "against this treason on which King Hassan has embarked." Syria charged that King Hassan's move was a flagrant violation of the Arab League Charter. Libya said the visit by Mr. Peres breached Tripoli's 1984 union treaty with Morocco. Libya and Morocco signed a treaty in 1984 pledging close economic and political cooperation and mutual defence. The IANA news agency in Tripoli quoted Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi as saying: "I don't believe what I hear of this visit." Libya and Syria were leading members of the Arab

Israelis sceptical but hopeful

TEL AVIV (R) — Israelis on Tuesday appeared hopeful a surprise summit between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Morocco's King Hassan would help Middle East peace efforts, but sceptical about chances of any dramatic breakthroughs. "If Hassan isn't afraid his Arab neighbours will turn on him, that's great... even if no peace talks come of it," said Moshe Erez, a 34-year-old green grocer whose parents immigrated to Israel from Morocco in the 1950s. "It's always better to talk than not to talk. Who knows if anything will come of it?" said Shoshana Brenner, 43, a housewife. Israelis seemed more cautious than jubilant over banner headlines about Mr. Peres' secret flight to Morocco for the first publicly acknowledged meeting between the prime minister and the king. Few believed it would lead to direct negotiations with Jordan on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip or any other step as dramatic as the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's 1977 visit to occupied Jerusalem. "It is a breakthrough in atmosphere, perhaps, and that's good. But the stakes are much higher with Jordan, the gap far wider than it was with Egypt. I don't believe Hussein will ever come to Jerusalem or that we will go to Amman," said Shmuel Brin, 63. Leftist Israelis greeted the trip with far greater enthusiasm than right-wingers who do not want Israel to give up the West Bank and Gaza Strip. "I think it's wonderful that he went. I hope something real comes from it. I hope it is the first step to getting us to the negotiating table with Hussein and possible the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation)," said American-born Nancy Weiss, 31, a translator. "We should welcome any step that brings Arabs closer to relations with us," said Rachel Dotan, 29, a proof-reader who sympathises with left-wing Israeli parties. But Mira Stalavski, 66, said she did not trust Mr. Peres. "I would have felt better about the trip if he had taken along (Yitzhak) Shamir," she said, referring to Israel's hardline foreign minister who opposes "territorial compromise." "I hope Peres doesn't make them promises there privately in Morocco that he has no right to make, promises to give up things like the West Bank which he has no right to give up," said Deborah Steiger.

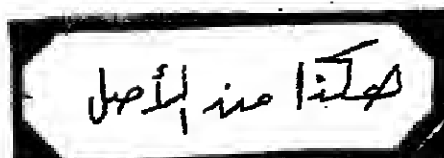
U.S., U.K. welcome Hassan-Peres talks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hassan II of Morocco will enhance the Middle East peace process, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Tuesday. Speakes said the meeting symbolises the change that has occurred in the Middle East. "We have always urged direct contact between the Arabs and the Israelis as an essential step in the dialogue leading to peace," he said. "The U.S. was aware of this meeting but we regard it as a Moroccan-Israeli initiative which we strongly welcome." He said Syria's decision to break relations with Morocco was "a negative step which flies in the face of the changing political environment in the Middle East." Britain also welcomed the meeting in Morocco between King Hassan and Mr. Peres as an

imaginative initiative.

"It is too early yet to evaluate its full significance but we wish this imaginative initiative well," a British Foreign Office spokeswoman said. "We welcome all initiatives to encourage discussion and dialogue in the Middle East and we are convinced that the region's problems can be solved only by negotiation," she added. Margaret Thatcher, who earlier this year became the first British prime minister to visit Israel, praised Mr. Peres' decision to see King Hassan. But she told the House of Commons: "As far as the PLO is concerned, unless the PLO accepts Resolutions 242 and 338 I do not believe they should be involved in negotiations to solve the problem." (Continued on page 5)

(Continued on page 5)



Beirut opposition widens campaign against Gemayel

BEIRUT (R) — Opposition government ministers, widening their campaign to oust President Amin Gemayel, held landmark talks Tuesday with Christian Interior Minister Abdullah Al Rassi, political sources said.

Mr. Rassi, who has never previously taken up his post, told reporters his meeting with an opposition "ministerial committee" signalled the end of his three-year boycott of official duties.

The sources said the move showed stepped-up support for the anti-Gemayel drive from Christian strongman Suleiman Frangieh, Mr. Rassi's political mentor and a sworn adversary of the president.

"I hope that my participation will help to secure some breakthrough in the present political stagnation and stop the economic deterioration," Mr. Rassi said.

"My decision today to join the (Interior) Ministry stems from my full conviction that the public interest requires it."

Opposition ministers boycotted the president last January when he failed to back a Syrian-mediated

plan to end civil war that would have brought reforms favouring the opposition.

Mr. Gemayel rejected calls for his resignation and is backed by most Christian ministers and Falangist factions in his determination to serve out his two remaining years in office.

The Muslim position received a boost on July 4 when Syrian forces entered west Beirut to help Lebanese troops and soldiers crack down on inter-Muslim militia anarchy.

Falangist leaders condemned the move and said the deaths of four Christians shot dead in west Beirut on Saturday — the worst incident since the deployment — showed it had failed.

Newspaper commentators have said the hunt for the killers posed a major challenge to the Syrians, who are believed to be gearing up to extend operations to Beirut's southern suburbs.

The area is a bastion of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) and the scene of recurrent fighting between the Shiite Muslim Amal militia and Palestinians.

Amal leader Nabih Berri said Monday the security plan would extend to the suburbs, but he did not give details of any planned moves by the 500 Syrian personnel in west Beirut.

Mr. Berri, minister of justice, joined Public Works Minister Walid Juhallat, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Education Minister Selim Hoss and Defence Minister Adel Ossesan in talks with Mr. Rassi. Two Syrian observers were also present.

Mr. Rassi boycotted the "national unity" government when it was formed in 1984 as part of a protest by Mr. Frangieh, his father-in-law, that the pro-Frangieh Maronite had been appointed.

In Sidon six militiamen of the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) were wounded Tuesday when Lebanese commandos attacked them with rockets and machineguns, security sources reported.

Hassan, Peres meet in Morocco

(Continued from page 1)

Conference (OIC).

The diplomats said there was a chance that the talks would fail to achieve anything substantial and that the king would face condemnation for this failure. But the fact that the meeting was taking place at all indicated some positive proposals were on the agenda, they added.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir suggested Tuesday that any proposals that emerged from the Israeli-Moroccan talks would need approval of his right-wing Likud bloc.

Mr. Shamir, speaking to reporters in a settlement in the occupied West Bank, said he welcomed Mr. Peres' trip but indicated any concessions would require approval of the right-wing half of the coalition government.

"If there are any proposals about the future of our country, we will have to discuss it in the cabinet and decide whether we agree or not," Mr. Shamir told reporters. "Now that our prime minister is talking with the king, I won't elaborate."

Cabinet Secretary Yossi Beilin said Mr. Peres did not take a blueprint for peace with him but hoped to give the peace process a boost by meeting publicly with King Hassan.

President Chaim Herzog, speaking on Israel army radio, said Mr. Peres' trip was an important precedent. "The fact that the prime minister of Israel can visit an Arab country publicly in an air force plane is breaking ground," he said.

Mr. Shamir is due to take over the premiership in October under a power-sharing agreement with Mr. Peres following inconclusive elections in 1984.

Mr. Shamir confirmed reports he knew about and approved of Mr. Peres' scheduled trip to Morocco to hold talks with King Hassan on Middle East peace.

Fighting said to be flaring in S. Sudan

KHARTOUM (R) — Fresh fighting flared around the city of Juba, under attack again by rebel forces in southern Sudan after a 24-hour lull, the Sudan Times reported Tuesday. A military communiqué said Juba airport had to be closed because the army was using heavy artillery close by to repel the rebels. The Sudan Times said: "The security situation in the town remains generally tense and a very scared population is keeping its head as low as it possibly can." At the same time, the Khartoum press carried a statement by Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi dismissing as exaggerated reports that Juba was under siege by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of rebel leader Colonel John Garang.

China, Iran sign letter of understanding

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — China and Iran have signed a letter of understanding to develop commercial and industrial links aimed at boosting trade to \$400 million a year, Iran's official news agency reported Tuesday.

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, said in a dispatch from Peking that another \$200 million would be earmarked for developing industrial projects and scientific cooperation. IRNA gave no other details.

Peres arrived in Morocco at night for talks with King Hassan, diplomatic sources in Rabat said, which supports it, to push through aid force on Arab oations capitulatory versions of a Middle East settlement according to the Camp David scenario, which the Arabs have resolutely rejected. TASS said.

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Peres is making Mideast peace bid before rotation

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, in Morocco Tuesday for talks with King Hassan on Middle East peace, is trying to fulfil the last goal of his term as leader of the most diverse coalition in Israel's history.

Since becoming Labour Prime Minister in the inconclusive September 1984 election, Mr. Peres has led the nation out of a costly war in Lebanon and slashed its three-figure inflation.

He has until October, when he is due to trade jobs with hardline Likud Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir under a so-called rotation agreement, to achieve his third stated goal: A peace dialogue with Arabs.

Israeli political sources said Peres' talks with King Hassan were likely to focus on ways to involve other Arab leaders in the stalled peace process.

Peres has come under constant criticism from his Likud partners, particularly Justice Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, for his economic and political policies.

The latest round of feuding ended just hours before Peres took off for Morocco. The prime minister fired Mordechai after the sharp-tongued cabinet member insulted him again.

Peres' trip to Morocco has taken the spotlight off the ongoing Shin Bet security scandal involving the killing of two captured Palestinian commandos.

Peres had opposed an inquiry into the affair on security grounds but changed his position following public calls for a probe.

Despite party pressure, Peres pledged not to use the scandal as an excuse for abrogating the rotation pact with Shamir, who is alleged to have approved a cover-up.

Peres' squabbles with Likud erupted into a coalition crisis last April when Mordechai, then finance minister, accused him of taking credit for halting inflation. Peres demanded Mordechai's removal but was opposed by Likud, which threatened to bring down the

government. That crisis was averted by a portfolio trade between Mordechai and Justice Minister Moshe Nissim.

Groomed for leadership by Israel's founding father David Ben-Gurion, Peres spent most of his political life in the shadow of other Labour Party leaders.

But he reached his goal in 1984, heading a nine-party government of socialists, ultra-nationalists and rabbis. He described it as "a government of disagreement."

Despite coalition storms, Peres brought the bulk of Israeli troops in Lebanon home in June 1985 and cut annual inflation from 449.9 per cent in 1984 to 185.2 per cent last year. The annual rate is now down to 26 per cent.

Six months before rotation, an Israeli research poll found that Peres was the most popular prime minister since it began regular opinion surveys in 1976.

Peres cautiously edged towards opening negotiations with Arab states on the future of the occupied West Bank, urging them

to talk peace directly with Israel. He also called on Western Europe and Japan to set up a "marshall plan" aid programme for the Middle East after oil prices plummeted.

Unlike former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Peres has taken an active role in economic policy. He has cajoled reluctant ministers into accepting painful spending cuts and trimming of the state bureaucracy. The measures cut Israel's massive inflation rate but nudged the country into deep recession.

Following the murders of three Israeli tourists in Cyprus, by commandos, he sent Israeli planes to Tunis to bomb Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) headquarters last October.

Peres admitted that his peace proposals did not contain radically new elements. With Likud opposed to territorial compromise, Peres was unable to offer publicly Labour's programme to trade land in the occupied West Bank for peace.

King Hassan seeks religious tolerance

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco strongly advocates harmony between the Muslim and Jewish communities which have lived side by side in his country for centuries.

His frequent pleas for religious tolerance have spilled over into the political domain with a series of contacts he has had with leaders from Israel, where there is a large Jewish community of Moroccan origin.

King Hassan, who said in an interview last April "There is no shame in discussing things with one's enemy," sponsored contacts in Morocco between Israeli and Egyptian envoys that led to President Anwar Sadat's historic visit to Israel in 1977.

The visits brought vehement protests from hardline Arab states like Syria, which recalled its ambassador in 1984 and broke off relations Tuesday in protest against the surprise visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres.

Diplomats and Moroccan political commentators said the king was taking serious risks with the Peres visit, considering he was chairman of the last Arab Summit in Fez in 1982 and is current chairman of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

In the stormy world of Arab and African politics, King Hassan — once dubbed "the great survivor" — has maintained his hold on power despite several attempts by rebels to assassinate or overthrow him as the country's ruler.

These included a miraculous escape when 1,400 rebel troops stormed his seaside palace at Skhirat, near Rabat, on his 42nd birthday in July 1971 and killed nearly 100 of the guests, who at first thought the hail of bullets was a fireworks display.

In a second attempted military coup in August 1972, three rebel air force jet pilots riddled the royal airliner with cannon shells but failed to shoot it down as the king was flying home after a visit to France.

After the abortive military coups, which were partly motivated by disgust at corruption in high places, King Hassan had six cabinet ministers arrested to defuse discontent.

He had a new constitution, Morocco's third, adopted by referendum in 1972. This set up a constitutional monarchy, in which the king rules as well as reigns, with a single house of parliament elected by universal suffrage.

But the elections were postponed when the monarch began a campaign to bring the Western Sahara, a large tract of desert rich in phosphates, lying south of the country and at the time a Spanish colony, under Moroccan rule.

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efforts "to bridge the gap and overcome Jewish-Arab antagonism," said one Moroccan Jewish leader who declined to be named.

The Jewish community here traces its history in Morocco back more than 2,000 years to pre-Islamic times. After reaching a peak of 240,000 in 1953, it has gradually dwindled to about 16,000 today.

More than 150,000 have emigrated to Israel, where they have several members in the Knesset (parliament), but they are returning with increasing

In a bid to take control of the area, which he claimed as an integral part of Morocco, he sent 350,000 unarmed Moroccan men and women waving Korans into the territory in October 1975 to defy a Spanish army.

The so-called "green march" persuaded Spain to abandon the Western Sahara and on Nov. 14, 1975, Madrid signed an accord transferring the administration to Morocco and Mauritania.

As soon as the last Spanish soldier left the territory in February 1976 guerrillas of the Polisario Front, based in Algeria, began a war of independence which grew in scale and intensity until it pinned down 80,000 Moroccan troops.

Foreign relations suffered from the effects of the desert war. Backed by Algeria and Libya, the Polisario proclaimed the "Saharan Arab Democratic Republic" (SADR). King Hassan broke off relations with most states that recognised the SADR, including Algeria, while relations with Mauritania worsened after it withdrew from the conflict in 1979.

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frequency to visit their place of birth in the "Mellahs" (Jewish quarters) of old cities like Fez and Marrakesh.

In May 1984 a group of 38 Moroccan Jews from Israel, including nine members of parliament, mayors, academics and newspaper editors, were given an official government welcome in Rabat at an international conference of Moroccan Jewry.

A similar reception was given last May to a group of more than 100 Moroccan Jews from Israel who came to attend a "helloula" or pilgrimage to the shrine of a Jewish holy man at Ben Ahmad near Casablanca.

Rafael Edery, leader of the Labour Party group in the Knesset who accompanied Peres on his trip to Morocco, was born in Casablanca and emigrated to Israel with his parents when still an infant.

He was a member of the Israeli delegations which came in 1984 and last May which also included MPS from the right-wing Likud Party due to take over government from Peres in three months time.

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Spanish trawler attacked off Morocco

MADRID (R) — A Spanish fisherman was shot dead and another seriously injured early Tuesday when their trawler was machine-gunned and set on fire off Morocco's western coast, Spanish radio said.

It said the 341-tonne trawler Andes was attacked while fishing six miles from the Western Sahara coast near Cape Barba.

Two other vessels sailing in the area rescued the 18-member crew. The man who died was Jose Lopez. The crew and his body were taken to the Spanish hospital ship Esperanza Del Mar.

A Spanish patrol boat tried to put out the flames engulfing the

Andes without success, Spanish radio reported.

The broadcast did not say who had carried out the attack.

One Spanish fisherman and a navy petty officer were killed when Polisario Front guerrillas opened fire on two Spanish vessels last September.

The attack led to the expulsion of Polisario representatives in Madrid, while the guerrillas warned vessels to keep off the Western Sahara coast, a traditional ground for Spanish fishermen.

Western Sahara was formerly a Spanish colony. The Polisario has been fighting Morocco for control

of the desert area since Spain withdrew 10 years ago.

A Spanish maritime radio monitoring station reported Tuesday a second fishing vessel has been machine-gunned 47 miles south of Cape Barba with several crewmen injured.

Radio Onda Pesquera (fishing wave) did not name the vessel, but said a Soviet trawler which was in the area could have been the target.

The Spanish Foreign Ministry in Madrid said it was waiting for a full report from maritime officials before making any comment on the attack.

Mubarak meets Arab observers at convention

CAIRO (R) — President Hosni Mubarak has met officials from political parties of 19 Third World countries — including several Arab states whose governments severed ties with Cairo — at the annual convention of Egypt's ruling party.

Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and North Yemen were among countries to send party observers to the conference of the National Democratic Party (NDP) on the principle that relations between

peoples, through political parties, are not the same as formal ties between states.

Rifai, Bahraini minister review cooperation in information affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai Tuesday conferred with visiting Bahraini Minister of Information Tareq Al Mu'ayyad. They reviewed bilateral cooperation in information fields in the presence of Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib.

Mr. Khatib and Mr. Mu'ayyad later held talks on means of promoting bilateral cooperation, especially in the exchange of radio and television programmes and technical expertise.

Visit to broadcasting stations

The Bahraini minister was later accompanied on a visit to the Jordanian Company for Radio, Television and Cinema Production and was briefed by its director Jawad Maraga on the

company's operations. The Bahraini minister and his accompanying delegation visited the Jordan Television and Radio stations where they met with officials and Director General of the Radio and Television Corporation Nasouh Al Majali. The visitors heard a briefing on the development of the two stations and their duties and programmes.

Also Tuesday, Mr. Mu'ayyad and his accompanying delegation were guests of honour at a lunch hosted by Mr. Mahmoud Al Kayed, president of the Jordanian Journalists Association. The lunch, held at the Professional Associations Complex, was attended by Mr. Khatib, other cabinet members and editors-in-chief of local newspapers.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai on Tuesday confers with visiting Bahraini Information Minister, Tareq Al Mu'ayyad (Petra photo)

Bahraini minister pays tribute to King for his efforts to serve Arab interests

AMMAN (Petra) — Bahraini Minister of Information Tareq Al Mu'ayyad on Tuesday paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein's national stands and his continued efforts for unifying Arab ranks, and for shouldering the historical responsibility in helping the Arab Nation overcome present difficulties.

In an interview with Jordan Television, the minister said Bahrain's government and people support Jordan's King, government and people and wish the Kingdom further progress and prosperity.

The Arab states of the Gulf region deeply appreciate Jordan's national stand, Mr. Mu'ayyad said.

He praised the strong relations between Jordan and Bahrain and said they continue to grow and flourish. He expressed hope that the two countries will expand their fruitful cooperation in all fields. Bahrain, he said, is in need of Jordan's information expertise and "is willing to cooperate with Jordan in these affairs."

Mr. Mu'ayyad described his visit to Jordan as successful and positive and said that his country needed Jordan's expertise in the fields of radio, television, publication and press and said that Bahraini officials would be visiting Jordan to gain this expertise.

"The leaderships of both countries, he said, have the desire to promote and increase bilateral cooperation in trade and economic fields and to provide capital for joint projects."

Through information the government of Bahrain hopes to help channel capital from the Gulf region to Jordan, he said and described the process as a national duty. Bahrain, he added, will



Bahraini Information Minister Tareq Al Mu'ayyad (third from right) and members of a delegation accompanying him are briefed on the Jordan Press Foundation and its two publications — Al Rai' and the Jordan Times — by foundation chairman and Al Rai' Chief Editor Mahmoud Al Kayed (in suit) during a visit they paid to the newspaper offices on Tuesday (photo by Yousef Al Alban)

highlight to the people in the Gulf the scope of investment in Jordan and will coordinate this policy with other information services in the Gulf region.

At present, the Arab countries are facing a difficult time and therefore their leaders have to launch closer cooperation, the minister said.

The minister said Jordanians employed in Bahrain and the Gulf region were exerting efforts designed to strengthen ties between these countries and Jordan and "we are proud of what they are doing."

In the interview the minister spoke about the achievements in his country in the fields of industry and agriculture.

He also said that through the newly opened bridge with Saudi Arabia his country hopes to have increased cooperation with Jordan in agriculture, industry and

trade. Later on Tuesday, Mr. Mu'ayyad paid visits to Al Rai', and the Jordan Times local dailies and met with the editors and staff.

He was welcomed by Al Rai' editor-in-chief Mahmoud Al Kayed and Jordan Times Editor-in-Chief George Hawatmeh. Mr. Kayed and Mr. Hawatmeh briefed him on the development of the Jordan Press Foundation which embodies the two dailies and the role they play in serving national causes.

The minister made a tour of the editorial, printing and other sections including the commercial printing press and management offices and voiced admiration at the development of Jordan's information media.

He was accompanied by the visit by members of the Bahraini delegation and Mr. Issam Arida, director of Radio Jordan.

Four file nominations for Irbid election

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Four candidates standing in by-elections for a vacant Irbid seat in the Lower House of Parliament have already registered their names, Irbid Deputy Governor Hussein Al Abushi said Tuesday.

The registration of candidates contesting the by-elections started Saturday and will close Thursday. Judge Turki Haddad, Dr. Nader Abu Al Shaeer and lawyer Sami Haddad filed their names on Saturday and Foad Khoury announced his candidacy on Monday.

According to Mr. Abushi, the governorate has started the necessary arrangements for the

Aug. 14 by-elections to fill the vacant Christian seat in Irbid. The seat, one of the governorate's five seats in the Lower House, fell vacant with the death of former deputy Yacoub Mu'annar.

Two hundred and seven polling booths will be opened during the by-elections and they are located in all the districts of the governorate. Observers in Irbid believe this by-election will witness a larger turnout than the June by-election for another vacant Irbid seat.

The election was won by Jamal Obeidat who obtained almost 23,000 votes while his closest rival, Abdul Majeed Al Nuseir, won approximately 12,000 votes.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Abushi

could not give a final figure for the number of candidates in the by-election as he said there are still two days for candidates to come forward and register.

In another related development, a senior parliamentary source Thursday confirmed that Parliament's first extraordinary session will convene on Thursday.

Thursday's session is expected to be chaired by Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayez and will be attended by cabinet members. The deputies will welcome Mr. Obeidat who will take an oath before Parliament.

The source could not confirm whether the extraordinary session will look into a petition filed 10 days ago by Dr. Nuseir.

Private university to be established in Zarqa

Assad announces plan for new educational institution to be public shareholding company with JD10m capital

AMMAN (Petra) — The projected private university will be established in Zarqa in view of the city's high population and the new educational institution will be a public shareholding company, Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad announced Tuesday.

being urged the meeting to take measures to define the new university's general organisation, staff and scientific level.

Students abroad

The minister pointed out that at least 39,000 Jordanian students are currently receiving university education abroad and that nearly JD 100 million is spent annually on their education. He said that a private university has become a necessity in order to absorb these students and he revealed that his ministry has received more than 30 applications for starting such a university in Jordan.

The meeting recommended that the Ministry of Higher Education prepare a detailed report on the concepts of the projected university in preparation for further discussions at a future general meeting.

Attending the meeting were chairmen of boards of trustees and deans at private community colleges, representatives of private businesses, companies and banks, the Pension Fund, the Social Security Corporation and several officials from the Ministry of Higher Education.

Dr. Assad was speaking at a meeting held at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman which was convened to discuss preparations for establishing the first private university in the country.

The Council of Higher Education has endorsed the idea of setting up a private university in order to offer the private sector the opportunity to help the public sector in the process of higher education to complement the private sector's activities related to primary, preparatory and secondary education in addition to kindergartens and community colleges, Dr. Assad pointed out.

The minister said that Zarqa is the most suitable site for the projected university because the city has a high density of population. He said that the decision to site the university in the city was also taken to give

students in the city the opportunity to study near home since the other three universities are located in other regions far from the city of Zarqa.

According to the minister, financial, industrial, commercial and educational organisations in Jordan are to be given the right to acquire shares in the capital of the new university with their total participation being no less than 60 per cent of the capital. The remainder of the shares, he said, would be offered to the public for purchase. He said that the total capital of the new university is to be JD 10 million, subject to increases.

The new university will not be a collection of community colleges but will be fully-fledged university like those in Irbid, Amman and Karak, the minister added.

He called for speeding up the work to bring this project into

Yarmouk Royal Medical Services sign accord on medical education

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University and the Armed Forces Royal Medical Services have signed an agreement on cooperation in medical education affairs. Under the agreement, both sides will cooperate in training students in pharmacy, dentistry and paramedics, and will conduct joint research projects and offer training to post graduate students of medicine.

Both sides agreed to allow specialists from the Royal Medical Services to teach and give training to Yarmouk University students who will be sent to medical services hospitals for their practical training and both will exchange medical specialists to be involved in training.

The agreement also provides for both parties to offer training to students of nursing in hospitals and other health centres run by the medical services and it was decided that female instructors will run the training programmes for nurses. Both sides agreed to set up a standing committee grouping representatives from both parties.

The committee groups the dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Yarmouk University, the deans of the Faculties of Public Health and Medical Sciences and Paramedics, the dean of the Faculty of Dentistry and the director of the department of sciences at the Faculty of Medicine.

Ports Corporation plans multi-purpose wharf

AQABA (Petra) — The Ports Corporation plans to build a multi-purpose wharf at Aqaba harbour and a major section of this wharf will be used for handling imported coal used in operating the Aqaba Thermal Power Station (ATPS). Ports Corporation Director General Bassam Qaqish announced Tuesday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Qaqish also said that Aqaba will house one of two maritime colleges which the Aqaba Ports Union recently decided to establish. The second college, he said, will be based in Tunis.

The corporation also plans to

transform its own maritime school into a fully-fledged academy which would recruit and train staff required for handling port operations, he continued. It also has plans to build a modern passenger station at the harbour, a cost of JD 1.5 million, Mr. Qaqish announced.

He said the volume of work at Aqaba port has risen due to an increase in the number of cargo vessels docking at the port. During last week, 30 vessels docked at the harbour, which is now handling some 7,000 tonnes of crude oil, 6,000 tonnes of cereals and 22,000 tonnes of animal feed per day.

Student commits suicide after failing exams

MADABA (J.T.) — An 18-year old youth who failed his tawjili examinations has committed suicide by shooting himself with his grandfather's shotgun. A report in Al Rai' Arabic daily newspaper said that the youth, Khaled Namroui, from Madaba's refugee camp found out his result but kept it a secret from his family. He told his parents that he had passed and later went to his room and wrote a letter to his parents that he was killing himself because he was suffering as a result of his failure, the report said. Khaled

was rushed to hospital but was pronounced dead upon arrival, it added. The report said that the body has been transferred to Al Bashir hospital for an autopsy and investigations were continuing.

The paper also reported an attempted suicide and said that a man, identified only as H.S., tried to kill himself inside the Hussein Mosque in downtown Amman by firing his gun on himself. But worshippers inside the mosque removed the gun from the man who suffered some wounds as a result.

Saudi health minister warns of intense heat at holy sites

AMMAN (J.T.) — Saudi Minister of Health Faisal Al Hujailan has sent a message to his Jordanian counterpart Zaid Hamzeh dealing with the pilgrimage to the holy sites in Mecca and Medina. Mr. Hujailan told Dr. Hamzeh that temperatures are nearly 50, degrees centigrade in these holy places and therefore pilgrims should be prepared for the intense heat. During last year's pilgrimage the Saudi minister said many pilgrims suffered from sun-stroke and had to receive treatment after walking unprotected under the sun. The Saudi minister also said that there will be services for the pilgrims and that health centres have been set up to deal with sun-stroke and other sicknesses.

Pilgrims from Palestine

It has been announced that Muslims from occupied Palestine

wishing to perform pilgrimage in Mecca will start arriving at South Shuneh in the Jordan Valley on Sunday. A special pilgrims' town has been set up to house the pilgrims on their way to and back from Mecca and buses have been provided to transport them, according to a statement issued at the end of a meeting held in Shuneh and chaired by Balqa Governor Mijhem Khreisha. The meeting was held to discuss arrangements for accommodating the pilgrims.

The governor, accompanied by local officials and representatives of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, later toured the pilgrims' town located at Ghor Nimrin. The meeting decided to provide the town with a medical team and an ambulance and to spray the region with insecticides and to also supply the town with electricity.

Tafleh to provide services for visitors to Afra springs

TAFLEH (Petra) — The authorities in Tafleh will provide the necessary facilities and services for visitors to the Afra mineral springs, south of Hassa in southern Jordan, and civil defence men will be available to offer help in emergency cases, Tafleh Governor Rateib Al Majali announced Tuesday.

He said that facilities for therapeutic treatment at Afra springs will be provided for males and females and added that contacts have been made with the

authorities concerned with water, electricity and telephone services to supply these essential services to the public. The health department at Tafleh will send in a team of physicians and nurses for the visitors and the municipal authorities will spray insecticides to keep the surroundings of the springs clean and healthy, Mr. Majali continued.

He went on to say that the Ministry of Public Works has now announced a tender for building a road leading to Afra springs.

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Jordan Times

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The Jordan Times is published daily except on Sundays.
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

A step astray

SHIMON Peres' visit to Morocco has taken us, like the rest of the world, by surprise. In hindsight though, we should have known better. King Hassan II had meant every word he said in the recent past about the "necessity" for Arabs to meet Israelis directly to discuss with them a solution to the Palestinian problem. The proof of this is of course in his invitation to the Israeli prime minister to visit his country and in holding talks with him publicly over the past two days.

For us to fully understand the meaning of Israeli-Moroccan surprise move we first have to know more about the conditions and contacts which have led to its materialisation in this manner and at this time. This being difficult to achieve right now, however, we have to content ourselves with grappling with the puzzle of how the visit came to materialise and then with what the move might imply or mean for the future of the entire area and particularly for the Palestinian problem.

In early April this year, the Moroccan king reiterated a proposal he made in the last week of March that Arab countries appoint one of their heads of state for exploratory talks with Israel. It was presumed at the time that King Hassan had designated himself to be that head of state. "According to any criterion, would undertake exploratory conversations with the highest ranking Israeli authorities." But then nobody expected him to go it alone and meet with the Israeli prime minister, without the authorisation of an Arab League summit of which he is chairman and was a few times before. We thought at the time that he just would not take such a dangerous step — definitely not when it was bound to do irreparable damage to the chances of holding an Arab summit and consequently finding a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem.

King Hassan may be saying to himself or telling Mr. Peres now that the purpose of their talks is "not to negotiate, make commitments or sign (peace treaties)," as he declared in his interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Siyassah on March 24. But, in the Arab World at least, his words will not wash. The Peres' visit to Morocco is too big, too important an issue to be justified and exonerated on those grounds or in those terms.

We will have to wait and see the full results of the Israeli leader's talks with the Moroccan king. But the way things are we cannot be optimistic that what Moroccan-Israeli diplomacy there is now would lead anywhere, except perhaps towards more divisiveness and further loss of direction in the Arab World.

King Hassan has made available for himself the opportunity to "feel the pulse, reconnoiter and directly determine the enemy's thoughts on the Fes summit resolutions," as he said an Arab leader should if designated by an Arab summit to do so. But he has done this without consulting — much less designation or authorisation by — leaders of the Arab World. This is what will undermine Arab solidarity even further. Needless, we think. And apparently for no good reason at all.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al-Rai: Rabin prepares for aggression

ISRAELI Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has announced that war with Syria was coming and that it was a matter of time before it broke out. This announcement is consistent with the Israeli leadership's thinking of pursuing war against the Arabs in order to expand Israel's borders and to occupy further Arab land. The state of Israel was established by force and through occupying Arab territory, and thus it is not surprising to hear Rabin underlining the Zionist ideas and objectives. Since Israel is bent on launching war on Syria and since it continues to occupy Arab land, the whole world should realise that the Zionists do not intend to work for peace, and never thought of committing themselves to the requirements of peace with their neighbours. Rabin's statement underlines the fact that Israel is an aggressive entity determined to pursue war at any cost and is not deterred by world pressure or the world public opinion in any manner. Rabin's statement is another evidence that the Arab struggle with the Zionists is one of destiny, and the result of the conflict will determine which side should continue to exist.

Al-Dustour: Making our own arms?

THE Israeli Sunday unveiled their new war plane, Lavi, despite the controversy raised inside Israel and the United States over the high cost of producing such plane. We are not concerned with this controversy but rather in the fact that this plane will be added to the formidable Israeli arsenal which is designed to cause destruction to our cities and our people. The unveiling of Israel's latest plane should prompt the Arab leaders to think seriously of manufacturing their own weapons and launching their own military industry. As the Israelis continue to arm themselves and produce armaments for our destruction and for perpetuating occupation of our territory, we fail to agree even on the need for holding an Arab summit. The Arabs, with the millions and their vast funds, can and should think of proper measures to deter their enemy and should make their own weapons for their own defence and for safeguarding their own people and national interests.

Sawt Al-Shaab: Helping brothers

AS the world watches continuing deterioration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Arabs hear the cries which the inhabitants under Israeli rule are sending out, asking their kinsmen for help and rescue. The Arab inhabitants of occupied Palestine see the Israelis trying to uproot them from their homeland while they are helpless, awaiting assistance from their Arab brothers. As this is going on, Jordan continues its endeavours on the regional and international levels to help the Arab inhabitants resist the Israeli measures of Judaisation and occupation, and the seizing of property and the building of settlements. King Hussein is pursuing all efforts to mobilise Arab countries' resources and to unify their ranks for the sake of safeguarding Arab interests despite differences with the PLO leadership. Jordan is working relentlessly in this concern and plans to implement a five-year development plan for the sake of strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

Technology transfer poses major problems

By Riad Khouri

AFTER the oil price explosion of the 1970s, the Middle East underwent an accelerated process of economic development involving massive transfer of Western technology into the region. A large number of economic development programmes have all substantially altered the style and tempo of life in many parts of the Middle East.

There is an urgent need to understand these events more thoroughly. For example, the scale of current engineering projects in the region is monumental, yet relatively little is known, in the Middle East, about the economics, the technology, or the implications of these major schemes designed and executed by international engineering firms on a turn-key basis. Technology involves subjective and cultural factors. This is not always understood in the Third World where technology is seen as an extension of stable and definitive science. In the words of Tony Zahlan, an expert on this particular subject, "the challenge to developing countries is not so much to eliminate these intrinsic features of technology but rather to consciously utilise and shape them to comply with social and cultural needs. It is only those communities that have become directly involved in all aspects of technological change that are in a position to do so." Nations that import "turn-key technologies" may in time become "turn-key states" with "turn-key cultures."

It has been possible for the Middle East, as well as most other developing areas, to follow a policy of industrialisation based to a great extent on the installation of imported machinery and turn-key factories. In other words, the region has been concentrating mainly on importing "technological products" in the form of manufacturing facilities. This has not only broadened dependence on the West, but also increased costs to the extent that imported skills were needed to operate factories and industrial plants. It is of the greatest importance that an indigenous technological base be developed to provide the Middle East countries with the knowledge and skills necessary for the optimisation of the use of their own human and natural resources and to help in devising the production techniques which are relevant to their development strategies and cultural environment.

Meanwhile an understanding of this process becomes vital. If we can pinpoint the gaps and weaknesses in technology transfer, we may be able to challenge the change successfully and render it more orderly and profitable. The question thus arises: What is technology transfer?

Technology may be defined as the systematic application of science to practical purposes. More generally, it can be viewed as the formal or informal product of science and engineering. If useful, it has a market value at the time of its development. Technology which is not currently in use re-acquires value the moment someone decides that it is a tool for desirable change.

The transfer of technology involves the conveyance of new methods or means of production, or change, from one community or society to another. The process of technology transfer, to be successful, requires the transmission of technical documentation in a form that is practically useful to the recipient country as well as the movement of skilled people capable of transmitting the new concepts and

training the recipient individuals. Successful transfer of technology seems to proceed through five phases:

1. Problem Identification: The process must begin with the identification of a problem to be solved or a need to be met. This is the end for which the technology is to be the means. The need must be identified in specific terms; those involved must agree that it is a problem, that they want it solved and that it has some measure of priority. This level of agreement is not easy to achieve. In this stage the focus is on the problem and the system, not on the technology.

2. Technology Selection: Having identified the need, and the end for which a new technology is to be a means, the effort to find a technology for that need can begin. The notion of an appropriate choice of technology derives from common sense and takes into account local conditions which will determine the ultimate absorption of that technology into its setting.

3. Transfer Implementation: The actual transfer process must involve both the movement of people, as well as the passage of documentation. The on-site presence of someone who understands the technology and can assess its interactions within the new setting is very important and must go hand in hand with the transfer of technical documentation.

4. Technology Absorption: Last, and most critical, the transfer of technology must be absorbed into the new setting,

cultural patterns. None along that spectrum will be intrinsically appropriate. "Appropriate," therefore becomes a relative term.

5. Technology Release: Once identified the technology must be released for use. It is important to note that technologies are usually considered "property," and their owner is justified in seeking some recompense for the value of time and money needed to develop that specific item of technology. Questions of purchase or licensing arise. This is a complicated area for the non-specialist and reference should be made to an expert. Otherwise, this stage of the transfer process could prove costly for the recipient.

6. Technology Absorption: The actual transfer process must involve both the movement of people, as well as the passage of documentation. The on-site presence of someone who understands the technology and can assess its interactions within the new setting is very important and must go hand in hand with the transfer of technical documentation.

becoming part of it and of the dynamics which characterise the operation of all systems in that setting. It must merge with available systems and become an element of the socio-technological fabric. This is the most important stage; if this does not happen, there is ultimately no transfer and no long-term effect on the recipient.

The process of absorption is often resisted by forces rooted in the recipient society. A new technology may not fit the new surroundings for many reasons. When there is such a mismatch, it may be that the suggested choice of technology was not appropriate for the need in the first place. The technology may inherently offer a challenge to the existing value system, to individuals, to the power structure or vested interests. It may not fit into the existing systems of technological and economic resources. Or it may be based on a fear of any kind of change.

Social unrest is often the result of these difficulties of absorption. But the technology transfer process goes on regardless, dragging the Third World into a future not necessarily of its own making.

FBI leader regrets remark, says he didn't know Arab community

SHORTLY after arriving in the Detroit area late last summer as the city's new FBI agent-in-charge, Kenneth Walton was quoted in a Detroit News interview:

"I want to assure that whatever Shi'ites are in Michigan are not serving as pawns or surrogates for the Iranian government. I understand that Dearborn has one of the largest Shi'ite communities in the nation. I have no information (of allegiance to the Iranian government) — we just want to do everything in our power to be sure."

Five months later, in an interview with Sada Alwan, Walton retracted those statements and apologised to the metropolitan Detroit Arab community. ("Regarding that article, I said what I did based on that New York Post article of last June," (Walton referred to the now infamous exploitative article appearing shortly after the TWA hijacking in June of 1985 in which a young man from the south end of Dearborn allowed himself to be used by a New York Post photographer posing with three guns and enough ammunition to wipe out Dearborn. The article gave the impression that a 1500-strong armed Arab militia conducted daily military exercises on Dearborn's streets.)

"I'm afraid that that was the only knowledge I had of the Arab community in the U.S. In retrospect, it was a dumb thing to say. The Arab community here and in other parts of the U.S. are decent and hard-working like any other ethnic group."

Walton, 46, was transferred to Detroit from New York, where the Post article was published, and where he is famous for having

formed and led the United States' first task force designed to deal exclusively with domestic terrorism. Prototypes of that task force currently operate in Boston, New Jersey, Washington, D.C., Chicago, Los Angeles and Austin, Texas. He credits the success of the task force in New York to the fact that the best of the New York Police Department (NYPD) and of the FBI in specific fields such as bank robbery, were put together to create an excellent team.

Walton denies current existence of plans to form a similar task force in the Detroit area "simply because there haven't been any terrorist acts here."

Detroit does, however, have a large and active branch of the American Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC), the Arab American organisation which was three times in 1985 the victim of terrorist attacks. Its branch offices in Boston and Santa Ana, California were bombed, killing California regional director Alex Odeh and seriously injuring a Boston policeman. A third suspected arson attack destroyed ADC's national headquarters in Washington, D.C., late last year. While the FBI does not provide protective services to susceptible terrorism victims, Detroit's ADC office is currently receiving special protection from the Detroit police department. Those attacks and similar threatened ones around the country led national FBI Director William Webster to state that Arab Americans are in a "zone of danger." Walton's advice?

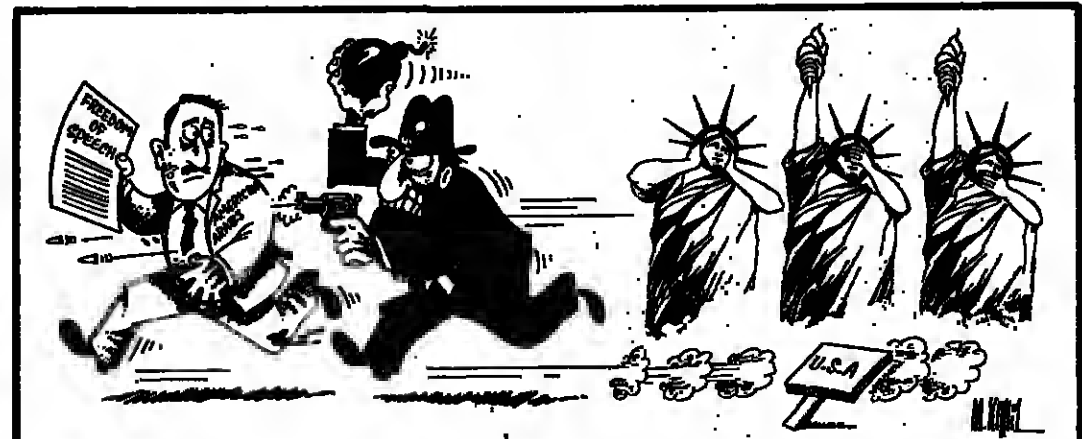
"People have to learn more about Arabs so the hostility can break down. We need to establish

a dialogue with the Arab community. We (the FBI) would like to come and speak to the Arab community. We need to take much of the responsibility for not having better communication — we spend a lot of effort speaking to 'safe' groups, friendly groups such as the Rotary. We need to explain ourselves even if it would mean speaking to a potentially hostile group. The second largest Polish community is in the Detroit area as is the largest Romanian community — and we want to remove any hostility they might have towards us too."

"Again I made a real mistake in that Detroit News article — the Arab community needs to recognise that I made that statement out of ignorance — not out of hostility — we need to remove that ignorance on the part of others too. There's a lot of confusion on the part of the American public because of all the factions in the Middle East. Most Americans are unaware of the differences among these factions."

While Walton candidly confesses to knowing very little about the Arab community before coming to Detroit, he is quite familiar with the Jewish Defence League, the militant Zionist organisation linked by FBI Director Webster to the attacks on ADC's offices. Because that investigation is ongoing, Walton couldn't comment on it specifically, but he did offer some historical perspective on the group:

"The JDL has been most active in N.Y. From 1980-85 they were primarily an irritant. Their targets were the Soviets attached to the United Nations. They would look



for cars with diplomatic licences identified as being Soviet and then attempt to bomb them, only the bombs hardly ever went off. They would plant the bomb — we'd get there and find it before it would go off. Many times they just fizzled. Then in the spring of 1985 when they bombed 3 vehicles in the Soviet Mission Complex of the U.N., it appeared as if they were getting expert bomb-making help. Our sources told us Mordchai Levy, head of the JDL in the U.S., received an infusion of assistance from abroad in the form of two former Israeli defence force bomb experts. There was an alleged Nazi war criminal in N.J. who was killed, and then Alex Odeh. Then they attempted to kill a former German army soldier but instead his neighbour was hit and lost his leg."

When asked why no arrests had been made Walton said that "it takes time." Referring to incidents in New York involving the Croatian Nationalists' Movement, a group bombing Yugoslavians all over the world,

Walton related that it took eight years of investigation before arrests could be made. He cited another situation involving the well-known Weatherman organisation in which five years passed and twenty-three bombings occurred before the group was broken up. Referring again to the two former Israeli defence forces' bomb experts assisting the JDL, Walton added: "In Israel, every police station has its own bomb squad and in order to dismantle a bomb, you've first got to know how to assemble one, so there are quite a few who know how to make bombs — in fact more Israelis know how to make bombs than any other group all over the world."

On such domestic organisations whose allegiance is to a foreign — government Walton said:

"It is the FBI's job to insure that any group is not serving as a surrogate or vassal for a foreign government in a manner that is detrimental to the U.S. If our investigators find that (then) it's

our job to arrest (them). Any immigrant who comes to the U.S. is wrong when conspiring to violate the laws of the United States in the interests of their native country — if we can identify them we will prosecute them."

"After candidly sharing the fact that he has shed many of the stereotypes, he formerly held about Arab-Americans, Walton asked for the Arab community's assistance."

"We want to protect the community and be of assistance. But we need cooperation from the community in order to help and I know that's difficult. Many people may think the FBI is like SAVAK (The Shah of Iran's secret police). I want to tell Arabs they have nothing to fear and that we want their cooperation, whether they've been victims or witnesses to any crimes."

"Arabs have a PR problem — all ethnics have this problem — all ethnics have to work it through — the United States has to realise it has nothing to fear from the Arab community" — ADC.

Is Burns case going to harm China's 'open door' image?

By Graham Earnshaw
Retiree

PEKING — Western diplomats say they are puzzled by China's detention of New York Times correspondent John Burns and that the move is likely to harm the "open door" image Peking has worked so hard to promote.

Burns was detained last Thursday on suspicion of "entering an area forbidden to foreigners, gathering intelligence and espionage."

New York Times executive editor A.M. Rosenthal, who arrived in Peking on July 19 to try to secure Burns' release told reporters that the espionage charge was nothing more than a misunderstanding.

"John is a newspaper person and just a newspaper person," he told reporters.

The case stems from a motorcycle trip Burns made earlier this month through areas of central China normally closed to foreigners. Police in Shaanxi province detained him for two days, accused him of being in a closed area and confiscated film.

case may have on China's image abroad, especially with public opinion in the United States.

Peking has been working particularly hard for years to try to weaken support in the U.S. Congress for the nationalist Chinese in Taiwan.

Travel restrictions on foreigners in China have been progressively relaxed in recent years as Peking has opened its doors to attract more foreign tourists and foreign investment.

In the last year or two, young back-packing travellers have been allowed to wander through some of the remotest areas of China virtually without restriction.

"It seems a little unfair to pick on John Burns when he was only doing what hundreds of other foreigners have done in the past couple of years — travel through parts of China officially closed to foreigners," said one foreign resident.

"But if the Chinese authorities are trying to make the point that they view foreign journalists in a different light from back-packers, they have now done so."

Such incidents as the Burns case were common during the 1960s when China's cultural revolution was at its height and foreign journalists were almost routinely denounced as spies.

But this is the first case of a foreign journalist being detained on suspicion of espionage since the return to power of Deng Xiaoping in 1979.

Commonwealth faces a crisis, with the monarch the trump card

By Maureen Johnson
The Associated Press

LONDON — With Queen Elizabeth II caught in the middle, the Commonwealth faces a crisis — its games are in disarray after a spate of withdrawals by Africans, Asians and West Indians, and its very existence is in question.

The dispute has focused on the delicate role of the queen, widely reported to be displeased with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's increasing isolation as virtually the only Commonwealth opponent of tough economic sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa.

The involvement of the monarchy has given the fallout a special significance among Britons.

"Surely in the light of the clear smoke signals from the palace, the prime minister cannot continue to ignore the possibility of the Commonwealth breaking up on the rock of her own intransigence," Donald Anderson, an opposition Labour Party parliamentary spokesman, said this week.

The crisis in the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies mounted through the week, both because of the games due to start in Edinburgh on July 24, and a summit of seven Commonwealth countries scheduled in London Aug. 3-5.

The London meeting is supposed to agree on a list of stringent sanctions — most of which Mrs. Thatcher already has said she will not impose.

British press reports, said to be emanating from some of Mrs. Thatcher's cabinet colleagues, said the queen was deeply concerned the Commonwealth might break up over the latest



Abuse of the jury vetting procedure: Example Number One

crisis. However, British government officials, speaking on condition of anonymity, expressed confidence that the Commonwealth will survive.

Signalling a compromise, the diplomatic language is being honed to distinguish "sanctions," opposed by Mrs. Thatcher, from unspecified "further measures" that Britain is prepared to take.

From the other end, Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal, an emotional backer of the pro-sanctions lobby, has said no one is looking for "comprehensive mandatory sanctions."

But if shading the meaning of words isn't enough at the August summit, what about the queen?

Every political utterance of the non-political monarch must be in the words of cabinet members, a convention known as taking the advice of her ministers. But she is queen, the head of state, also of 17 other Commonwealth countries, ranging from Grenada to

Australia. She is titular head of the entire Commonwealth.

As Commonwealth head, there is no government from which she can take advice. As queen of Britain and queen of, for example, Grenada, she could well receive conflicting advice.

No one knows what would happen then. "The relationship between the monarchy in Britain and the monarch as head of the Commonwealth has not been easy ... nor has it ever been put to the test," commented London's respected Financial Times.

During a similar crisis in 1979 over Rhodesia, now black-ruled Zimbabwe, the 60-year-old monarch reportedly intervened behind the scenes to ensure the survival of the unique family encompassing a quarter of the world's population.

But the current confrontation has revived the question whether the modern version of what was once the British empire can survive in the long term, or whether it even matters.

The queen undoubtedly cares deeply about the Commonwealth. So does, for example, its African elder statesman, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

"The Commonwealth is a very important organisation... It would be very sad to lose that organisation," he said Friday, after joining the games boycott in protest of British policy on South Africa.

Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, a former rebel leader and an outspoken critic of Britain, urged no hasty walkouts from the London summit, saying the collapse of the Commonwealth, long obsessed with its shunned former member South Africa, would decrease pressure on Pretoria.

But right-wing commentators and legislators in the governing Conservative Party have shown increasing resentment at the flood of criticism from former colonies, many of them now one-party governments and dictatorships.

The faithful pour into Saudi Arabia for annual pilgrimage

By Dina Matar
Reuters

BAHRAIN — Undeterred by searing heat and health hazards, hundreds of thousands of Muslims are pouring into Saudi Arabia to fulfil the dream of a lifetime — the Haj pilgrimage.

The journey to Islam's holiest shrines in Mecca and Medina, where the faith was born 14 centuries ago, draws old and young from countries as far away as China.

Known as *Doyoof Al Rahman* (guests of God), they come by land, sea and air, many of them using their lifetime savings to perform the duty stipulated by the Holy Koran.

But their numbers are well down because of economic hardship, dearer travel and currency restrictions.

About one million of the world's one billion Muslims are expected to travel to Saudi Arabia in the next three weeks, a mass influx equal to a tenth of Saudi Arabia's population.

Last year 1.6 million made the pilgrimage. This year Saudi Arabia is discouraging visitors who have already performed Haj.

Saudi Muslims could swell to 1.5 million the final ritual on Mount Arafat, where Prophet Mohammed gave his last sermon shortly before he died in A.D. 632.

The influx poses organisational problems for the Saudi royal family, custodian of the shrines, and held responsible by the Muslim faith to ensure the well-being of the pilgrims.

In a welcoming message King Fahd, who donated 15 million bottles of drinking water to the pilgrims, said: "We receive you with all our hearts."

Preparations start months ahead and thousands of health and security officials are mobilised round the clock to meet the pilgrims' needs and monitor the arrivals.

Forty new health facilities and 22 sunstroke centres have been set up. About 250 pilgrims died last year from sunstroke as

temperatures climbed to 45 centigrade (110 Fahrenheit).

An outbreak of cholera affecting 18 foreign pilgrims last month caused some concern, but Saudi officials stressed the cases had been isolated and treated.

Health officials have begun giving vaccinations against meningitis, saying an outbreak was potentially worse than cholera because the disease was transmitted more quickly.

Iran, at ideological odds with the Saudis is sending 150,000 pilgrims this year, the largest foreign contingent. It says the Saudis turned down a request for more to go.

In the past, Iranian pilgrims have staged noisy marches, raising banners and shouting slogans in support of their spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and they promised to mix politics with religion again this year.

"Iranian pilgrims... do not ask for permission to march and our Muslim people, on order of the leader (Khomeini), will hold a march better than last year," said Hajatoleslam Imam Jamarani, head of Iran's Haj and Endowment organisation.

But the Saudis are adamant politics should be shunned and have issued a pamphlet urging pilgrims not to bring "pictures and political leaflets of a provocative nature."

Up to 700,000 are expected to arrive by air at a special Haj terminal at Jeddah's airport, which at peak time is expected to handle a flight every half hour officials say.

For the first time, some 5,000 pilgrims from Bahrain will be able to use a new 25-km causeway linking the island to Saudi Arabia.

Some 1,000 Chinese pilgrims will come via Pakistan and the world's highest border crossing, the 4,875-metre Khunjerab Pass through the Karakoram.

The Chinese will go to Pakistan's capital Islamabad to obtain their visas because Peking has no relations with Riyadh.

China, with some 35 million Muslims in the northwestern region of Xinjiang, allowed

Muslims to go to Mecca in 1979 after a ban during the 1966-76 cultural revolution.

One of the countries sending fewer pilgrims this year is the most populous Arab state Egypt, beset with economic problems.

Officials in Cairo say some 75,000 of Egypt's 48 million people will make the pilgrimage, about 28,000 fewer than last year. They include 32,000 winners in an annual government lottery for subsidised trips by sea.

Currency restrictions have reduced the numbers from Iraq to 20,000.

Syria, similarly faced with currency constraints, is sending between 6,500 and 7,000 — well down on 20,000 five years ago.

Saudi Arabia's neighbour on the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, North Yemen, will send around 50,000. But only 1,000 will go from Marxist-ruled South Yemen next door.

Jordan expects a higher turnout of pilgrims than last year's 12,156. The United Arab Emirates also anticipates exceeding the 1985 figure of 25,000.

The numbers from Pakistan are also up. Pakistani officials reckon on about 65,000 making the pilgrimage and say they will include a greater proportion of young people inspired by President Zia Ul Haq's push for Islam.

Indonesia, the world's largest Islamic nation with about 150 million people, is sending some 57,000 Muslims. This is nearly 50 per cent more than 1985, despite an economic downturn.

Minister of Religious Affairs Munawir Sjadzali said the increase was partly farmers who had a good harvest. Another factor was because air fares were kept the same as last year.

Malaysia has chartered 66 flights from the national carrier MAS to take 24,300 pilgrims.

The government in Lagos has repeatedly warned pilgrims not to engage in trafficking in drugs or currency.

An estimated 25,000 are going from Morocco, 10 per cent more than last year. Algeria is sending 13,000 and Tunisia 6,000.



Pilgrims converging on Arafat for the most important duty connected with Haj. Whoever is present during attendance at Arafat is considered to have performed Haj (File photo)

But the number from India is up 3,000 to 24,000.

Nigeria, still implementing austerity measures to save scarce foreign reserves, is sending 20,000 — the same as in the past three years. In Nigeria's boom days of the 1970s, some 80,000 made the trip to Mecca.

The Holy Koran says Muslims should perform Haj at least once, if they can.

The Haj is one of the five pillars of Islam, including profession of faith in God and His Prophet Mohammed, praying, fasting during the month of Ramadan and the giving of alms.

The Haj starts with the *tawaf* (moving round), when pilgrims with heads bare and donning

Turkey, a secular state on the fringe of Europe, said 43,000 Muslims had applied to undertake the pilgrimage, compared with 33,738 in 1985.

The Haj is one of the five pillars of Islam, including profession of faith in God and His Prophet Mohammed, praying, fasting during the month of Ramadan and the giving of alms.

The Haj starts with the *tawaf* (moving round), when pilgrims with heads bare and donning

austere white robes circle Islam's holiest shrine, Al Ka'ba, seven times going anti-clockwise.

They turn towards the gold- and silver-encrusted Ka'ba, washed with rosewater by a member of the royal family, to pray.

The climax of the pilgrimage, which includes a visit to Prophet Mohammed's grave at Medina, is on Mount Arafat when the pilgrims gather for the *wuquf* (standing), held on the ninth day of the Islamic month of Thul-Hijjah, or this year's August 15 according to the Western calendar.

Syria cuts all links with Morocco

(Continued from page 1)

in a strong attack on King Hassan, said Syria would not allow "a new Anwar Sadat to move one inch forward because the Arab land is owned by Arab masses and not by a ruler who betrays his nation's cause."

"The Moroccan king represents himself and his regime only and enjoys no legitimacy in representing the Arabs," it said.

Damascus-based Palestinian groups isolated Syria in urging Arab states to join Morocco and drop it completely from the Arab League.

A statement from the dissident Fatah group led by Mohammad Saeed Musa (Abu Musa) said King Hassan's move required "a serious and urgent step by all Palestinian guerrilla groups to confront this serious deviation of the Moroccan regime."

Another Fatah radical faction led by Abu Nidal said: "The fate of the conspirators will not be better than that of Sadat and all other traitors who toyed with the Palestine cause, which ultimately burned them to death."

In Baghdad, the pan-Arab command of the Baath Socialist Party denouncing "deviationist and strange" the meeting between King Hassan and Mr. Peres.

"The pan-Arab command received with deep worry and denunciation the report of the visit by the Zionist enemy's prime minister to Morocco," said the statement, distributed by the Iraqi News Agency.

"We cannot but denounce the behaviour (King Hassan) and look at it with suspicion and doubt," it said.

It added that such a meeting would "further weaken and rip apart the fragmented Arab World," calling on Arab masses to "denounce the stand of Morocco's

ruler."

The party's national command is headed by Michel Aflaq, the founder of the pan-Arab party.

There was no official Iraqi comment on the encounter, nor a comment from the Baath Party's regional command, whose secretary general is Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

In Tunis, the PLO announced its leadership was "surprised" by the visit.

A PLO spokesman told the Associated Press that the PLO leadership "has been summoned by the chairman to an emergency session and has begun a series of intensified contacts with Arab leaders on the matter."

He said a detailed political statement outlining the PLO position will be issued when the meeting ends.

In Damascus, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine called on the PLO to denounce King Hassan's initiative as "high treason."

Iran also condemned King Hassan for his meeting with Mr. Peres, branding it a treacherous act.

A foreign ministry statement, read over Tehran Radio, said Iran hoped other Arab states would follow the lead of Syria.

Iran severed ties with Morocco in 1979 after the Islamic revolution toppled the Shah and his monarchy.

The statement said the Hassan-Peres talks were aimed at leading astray the genuine struggle of the Palestinian people.

"The slogans of peace which have been raised are nothing but a big lie and a blatant deception to drag the countries of the region, one by one, to the negotiating table and recognition of the Zionist regime," the statement said.

W. Bank divided on Peres visit

(Continued from page 1)

"The hopes raised by this meeting should not be dashed and I hope this will change prospects for peace for the better, a peace in which the PLO will have a major role," Mr. Siniora said.

The more headline views of Arafat deputy Salam Khalaf (Abu Iyad) and PLO foreign affairs specialist Farouk Kaddoumi were expressed by two young East Jerusalem editors who said nothing good could come of the meeting for Palestinians.

"This is a second stage to Camp David, a meeting aimed at everything except guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinian people and accepting its legitimate representatives as the PLO," said Elias Zamanir of the weekly magazine Al Awdah.

Daoud Kuttub of the English-language Al Fajr weekly said: "The visit conceals the circle of the conspiracies of Arab

governments against the Palestinian people."

Palestinians not directly involved in political action said it was likely a majority of ordinary West Bank residents would initially be hopeful about the meeting, seeing it as a possible first step towards ending Israeli occupation.

But their views would change rapidly if the PLO, which commands wide local support, issued a forthright condemnation from its Tunis headquarters, the sources said.

Moderates hailed the visit. Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij said it came at a "time of paralysis with Palestinians stranded in the wilderness."

Sympathisers of pro-Syrian "rejectionist" Palestinian groups were scathing in criticism. Deposed Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakka called King Hassan a traitor with whom all Arab states should cut ties.

U.S. and U.K. welcome meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Later on Tuesday in Washington State Department spokesman Pete Martinez said: "This (the Morocco meeting) is an historic opportunity to further the cause of peace in the region, and the U.S. government urges all governments to support these leaders."

Officials indicated that Syria's action in cutting diplomatic ties with Morocco was not unexpected. They described the

general Arab reaction as muted.

King Hassan had been scheduled to visit Washington this week for talks with President Reagan but last week cancelled the trip, citing fatigue.

Speakes and Martinez declined to say that King Hassan's fatigue was a diplomatic cover for a decision to remain in Morocco to meet Mr. Peres, but officials privately did not discourage this conclusion.

Israeli aide downplays expectations

(Continued from page 1)

before we all have to pay a heavy price."

Mr. Peres' visit came three months before he is due to hand over power to Mr. Shamir under a rotation agreement signed after inconclusive elections in 1984.

Likud faction chairman Sarah Doron said she hoped Mr. Peres' visit was not aimed at abrogating the rotation pact by taking steps that would force his right-wing coalition partners to leave the government in protest.

Mr. Peres' trip was the latest in a

series of secretive visits to the North African country by the country's top leaders.

In 1976, then Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin travelled to Morocco for talks that led to peace negotiations with Egypt which culminated in the treaty and Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

A year later, Moshe Dayan, foreign minister at the time, met in Morocco with Egyptian Deputy Premier Hassan Taha. Mr. Peres visited Rabat secretly in 1978 and 1981, Israeli sources quoted by Reuters said.

Blood tests may warn of heart disease

BLOOD tests may soon be available to determine whether a person has inherited a susceptibility to high blood pressure or narrowing of the arteries — diseases that can lead to heart damage and death.

Following studies at several American universities, the tests could be widely available within three years, according to their

developers.

Heart disease could be prevented, say scientists, if the tests are administered as early as possible, so those at risk could start a low-fat diet, avoid smoking, begin exercising and, if necessary, take prescribed medication.

The screening tests were developed by a research team at California Biotechnology, a private American firm. USA

British royal wedding underscores Windsors' success with modern role

By Michael Wise
Reuters

LONDON — The worldwide interest in the marriage of a sailor fourth in line to the throne of a shrunken empire underscores the British monarchy's success in creating a modern role for itself that goes virtually unchallenged.

In contrast to most 19th century royal marriage ceremonies in Britain, which were family affairs rather than public spectacles, that of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson will be staged in the grandeur of Westminster Abbey.

Few Britons ask why Wednesday's wedding should be any different and appear to love the pageantry which has become a regular feature of national life in the late 20th century.

"The pomp and popularity we now associate with the British monarchy are both relatively recent developments," says Cambridge University historian David Cannadine, suggesting there should be more circumspection about the wedding.

"It is distressingly clear that the royal family has thrived in recent years as the all-purpose antidote to international decline, economic decay, and social unrest," he wrote in the New York Review of Books.

Writing in the intellectual monthly Eoconter, journalist Edward Pearce said the British media has been "unable to talk about royalty with intelligence, restraint, or moderation."

Britain's serious "quality" newspapers and popular tabloids have fully apprised readers of preparations for the big day.

They have taken their cues from Buckingham Palace's press office which promoted the media buildup by gradually releasing details about the guest list, the designer of the dress, and baker of the cake.

"On occasions like this, anyone visiting from Mars or from a saner political system would suppose that we had undergone a collective operation to the brain," Pearce noted.

"The coverage afforded to royal doings of the most quotidian sort is the kind reserved for heads of state in highly undemocratic states."

In his recent book "The Selling of the Royal Family," author John Pearson argues that 20th century British monarchs and their courtiers have conscientiously cultivated mass interest in their personal lives as a way of revitalising the family's image.

"Although bereft of actual power, the myth of kingship remains a potent and universal charge," he writes. "The British royal family have shown a kind of genius for making the most of it."



Queen Elizabeth



Prince Andrew

The 1923 wedding of the future King George VI and the Queen mother, mother of Queen Elizabeth, was the first marriage of a royal prince to be held in Westminster Abbey since Richard II wed Anne of Bohemia in 1382.

This, Pearson said, was when the court was beginning to exploit the popular potential of romantic ceremonial and marked a significant advance in the public cult of British monarchy while the largest empire in history was beginning to decline.

By the time a billion viewers in 70 nations watched the televised marriage of Prince Charles to Princess Diana in 1981, "the royal family had rediscovered a unique and indispensable new role as surrogate performing royalty for the world."

The 300-to-be newlyweds are set to take supporting roles. "They understand our industry," is how a television journalist last week described the couple after an interview billed as providing an intimate "fly-on-the-wall" look into their lives.

Cambridge fellow Cannadine believes media exposure of this sort trivialises the monarchy despite apparent public interest, arguing that "to equate British self-esteem with the fact that the Windsor soap opera tops the world television ratings is ultimately to diminish a once great nation."



Sarah Ferguson

Britain's future princess Sarah was uncommon commoner

By Alexander Maxey
Reuters

LONDON — Sarah Ferguson, the blonde-haired bride of Prince Andrew, grew up within the charmed circle which surrounds Britain's royal family and was once a childhood playmate of the man she is to marry on Wednesday.

Daughter of the polo manager to Andrew's eldest brother, heir to the throne Prince Charles, she is a remote descendant of King Charles II and lived on an estate often visited by members of the royal family.

The couple did not become seriously interested in one another until last June when Princess Diana suggested Sarah as an ideal

escort for the playboy prince at Queen Elizabeth's annual house party at Windsor during the royal Ascot races.

The two women are old and close friends. Ferguson, though, appears at 26 to be far more mature and confident than "shy Di" was when she married Prince Charles in 1981.

Within six months of their Ascot meeting, the romance with the prince was blossoming. The queen, apparently as keen as Diana to see the relationship develop, invited Sarah to join Andrew for weekends with the family.

Observers say she appears dominated by Andrew at times. The romance began with him

feeding her profiteroles at the racecourse. The other day at a London restaurant she sat dutifully as he fed her breadsticks.

"That's three times today he's told me to shut up," the garrulous Ferguson said in a stage whisper during a recent trip to Northern Ireland.

But she is undoubtedly her own woman and remains indisputably cheerful. Friends tell of her gripping the table cloth at dinner parties to control her riotous laughter.

She is also unfailingly good-humoured with the press which hounds her and which has taken to mocking her full figure. The future princess responds with aplomb to their silliest questions.

An executive of a Geneva-based priotlog firm, Ferguson plans to go on working after her marriage, though from home.

After finishing boarding school, she followed a career path typical of many upper class English girls, attending a London secretarial college and working for a while in a public relations firm and art gallery.

She is also a woman with a past, having had two long affairs before involvement with Andrew. Friends say she ended a three-year relationship with motor racing figure Paddy McNally, a 48-year-old widower, when she realised he would never marry her.

July 23, 1986

French team completes a survey of Jordan for Paris-Peking Rally

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A team of French experts left Amman on Tuesday after three days of exploring the countryside and desert for possible inclusion in the 1987 Paris-Peking Motor Rally.

In a press conference held shortly before departure, Georges Gros, head of the team, said he was satisfied with the outcome of the team's mission in Jordan and affirmed that the basic outline was prepared for the Jordanian leg of the Paris-Peking event. He indicated that it would include the main Syrian-Jordanian Highway to Azraq, the desert highway between Azraq and Petra, where a regrouping point would be set up, and tracks further south through Wadi Rum and the desert to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Gros said in answer to reporters' questions that he was also convinced of the feasibility of entrusting the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan (RACJ) with the task of organising the Jordan-related part of the 16,000-kilometre rally and facilitating all official and non-official procedures relevant to the event.

The Paris-Peking Rally is scheduled to be held over 25 days in August-September 1987. The route of the transcontinental rally, which will kick off from the French capital, will pass through Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Pakistan and a good part of China before reaching Peking.

Vehicles ranging from large freight-hauling trucks and trailers to big and small buses to mini-cars are expected to take part in the event, billed as one of the major events in the history of rallying. Mr. Gros said he expected that about 85 per cent of entrants will be private entrants sponsored by varying extents by commercial firms and the rest to be manufacturer-backed vehicles from Europe and Japan.

Asked whether he expected any world class rally drivers to take part in the event, Mr. Gros replied: "The participation is open for everyone, but it is too early to say who will take part and who will not."

Entries are scheduled to be accepted only from Oct. 1, 1986, he added. Suhail Marar, a noted Jordanian driver who has taken part in almost every rallying event held in the Kingdom, told the Jordan Times that a group of Jordanian drivers, including himself, were holding consultations with His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah on Jordanian participation in the Paris-Peking Rally. "We are considering six Jordanian participants in two cars," Mr. Marar said. The French team headed by Mr. Gros is an advance group of experts who are scouting all 12 countries involved in the

rally to designate the precise route of the rally, overnight stops and special stages and to establish contacts with the concerned motor sports authorities of each country. The team visited Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Syria before arriving in Jordan and headed for Saudi Arabia on Tuesday. The team is travelling in six specially equipped Peugeot vehicles carrying electronic devices and communications apparatus to facilitate its task.

The experts are expected to complete their mission in Peking on Aug. 31 before returning to Paris and process the acquired data into routebooks and roadmaps for the rally.

The French publishing group L'Equipe, which organises the Tour de France sports events, is the sponsor and organiser of the Paris-Peking Rally. The vehicles and equipment that support the advance group's "reconnaissance" mission are supplied free of cost by Peugeot and various other car accessories and tyre manufacturers and other commercial establishments.

In his press conference on Tuesday, Mr. Gros expressed appreciation and thanks for the help extended to his team by the RACJ and hopes that "the same spirit of cooperation and friendliness could make the actual Paris-Peking event a great success."

Also attending the press conference were RACJ officials Hisham Mufti, Abdullah Khalil and Samir Dejam. In reply to a

question, Mr. Mufti said he expected no problems with the local customs and other authorities in facilitating the entry into the country of the rally vehicles. "The government has been extremely cooperative in the past and I find no reason for the case to be otherwise for the Paris-Peking Rally," he said.

He said the rally organisers are expected to furnish a complete list of the rally vehicles, spare parts, service and support vehicles and the personal details of the participants and officials of the event who will be passing through Jordan. This list, Mr. Mufti said, would be passed on to the local authorities for approval.

The high cost of participating in the rally is expected to pose a major problem for many an aspiring Jordanian driver, said Mr. Dajani, press relations officer of the RACJ's Motor Sports Committee. "We have at least 20 drivers who could successfully take part in the transcontinental rally," he said. "But, the question is: how many of them could afford the high cost of entry into the Paris-Peking event?"

In off-hand remarks, Mr. Gros said he expected the entry fee for the event to be somewhere between \$10,000 and \$15,000 per participating vehicle.

However, most manufacturers around the globe who seek to acquire prestige for their vehicles will be more than willing to sponsor their own entries in the rally.

Edinburgh organisers appeal for extra athletes

EDINBURGH (R) — Commonwealth Games officials made an urgent call for extra athletes Tuesday after the withdrawal of 29 teams left some events with insufficient entrants to collect all three medals.

The officials are appealing to the nations which are participating to increase their competitors. Twenty-six of the absentee teams are staying away in protest at Britain's opposition to the imposition of economic sanctions on South Africa.

The southern African state of Lesotho said it was not sending a team because of financial difficulties and the Indian Ocean state of Mauritius and the Caribbean island of Grenada announced their withdrawals early Tuesday without making it clear if they were joining the boycott.

The latest withdrawals halved the territories which were to take part from 58 to 29.

Officials said the so-called Friendly Games would go ahead despite the boycott. They were also hopeful there would be no more entrants joining the boycott.

"There is no question of the cessation of the Games. We are going to stage them as planned," a spokesman for the Commonwealth Games Federation told Reuters.

Another official said: "We believe that no other country is going to join the boycott for political reasons and we are pressing ahead with plans to stage the event."

The boycott was ushered in by Nigeria and Ghana on July 9 and snowballed at the weekend when India and a number of other Asian, African and Caribbean territories decided against sending teams to the Scottish capital.

South Africa was a member of the 49-nation Commonwealth but withdrew from the multi-racial organisation of former British colonies and possessions 25 years ago under pressure from other states to drop its discriminatory policies.

As well as the 49 nations, the Games are also open to associated areas, such as regions of the United Kingdom and dependent territories like the Falkland Islands and Hong Kong.

After the latest wave of withdrawals the organisers, who worked all night to reprogramme their computer and said they expected to be able to announce rescheduling details of boycott-hit events Wednesday.

Games Sports Director Jack Hall appealed to competing nations to send extra athletes to fill in the gaps.

Lemond is set for historic victory

L'ALPE D'HUEZ, France (R) — Greg Lemond — five days away from becoming the first American to win the Tour de France — is a fast learner.

The Californian discovered cycle racing 11 years ago when a local championship passed his front door in Lakewood.

It caught his imagination and three years later he became the first American male to win a world road cycling title.

Since then he has won a gold and silver in the World Professional Road Race, finished third and fourth in the Tour of Italy and third and second in the world's biggest bike race, the Tour de France.

Tuesday he and the 73rd Tour rested at this Alpine ski resort, before resuming the final drive out of the mountains towards Sunday's Paris finish on the Champs Elysees.

Lemond leads by more than two and a half minutes from French teammate Bernard Hinault, who has won five Tours de France.

Lemond, now in his third Tour de France against Hinault's eighth, does not hide the rivalry which exists between himself and the Frenchman.

Team officials managed to contain it, and team director, Switzerland's Paul Koechli, said it was his biggest problem long before the season opened.

Lemond said: "This race has been very stressful because of this, and made it my hardest tour, mentally and physically."

"Two leaders in one team is not a normal situation."

But the two riders demonstrated supreme harmony Monday when they wheeled to the finish of the 18th stage arm-in-arm after destroying all rivals on the 162.5-kilometre stage from Briancon.

They have agreed that whoever holds the Tour lead after Thursday's time trial in Saint Etienne, the other will not attack his position.

"There remains the time trial. That will be one against the other. We'll see who is the strongest," Hinault, who led the American up Monday's Alpe d'Huez climb, told a press conference he held with Lemond Tuesday.

Hinault, who will end his illustrious career when he is 32 in November, won the Tour de France at his first attempt in 1978 when he was a year younger than Lemond is now.

The American turned

professional at 19, and won the 1982 Tour De L'Avenir, the major test for up-and-coming talent — hence its translated title, the Tour of the Future.

It was then that European continental cycling recognised the transatlantic threat to their domain.

A year later Lemond confirmed it by beating the world's best at Altenrhein, Switzerland, and stood on the podium at the World Professional Road Race champion. He was then 22 and became one of the highest paid professional cyclists.

Lemond signed a \$1-million contract with French team, La Vie Claire. It finishes at the end of this year, but Lemond said Tuesday: "I am planning on staying, but I am still open to offers."

He admitted the thought of riding for an all-American team was appealing. "That would be a good thing to think about for the future," he said.

With the first all-North American team, Seven Eleven, speculation may start about such a possibility. The owners of Seven Eleven are the powerful Southland Corporation who this year are primary sponsors of the World Cycling Championships in Colorado.

Martina wins to the sound of Czech cheers

By Larry Siddons
AP Sports Writer

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP) — Martina Navratilova blew away China's Xinyi Li, then blew kisses to the crowd at the end of an 11-year-long chapter in her life.

The victory and the welcome enabled Navratilova to end an unsettled era in her life. "It was emotional, but it was happy emotion," she said. "It was like a chapter in my life that I am finally able to finish. It's been open for a long time."

The victories in singles by Navratilova over Xinyi and Zina Garrison, 6-3, 6-2 over Ni Zhong, enabled the United States to advance to the second round of the cup, a national-team, single-elimination tournament that is the women's tennis equivalent of the Davis Cup.

Navratilova and Pam Shriver then completed the three-match sweep with a 6-2, 6-0 victory in doubles over Lilan Duan and Xuefen Pu.

"This is a team sport, and I'm on the American team," said Navratilova, who received her citizenship in 1981. "I'm an American and I won for America."

Among other teams advancing were third-seeded West Germany, with Steffi Graf beating

Tuesday at the Federation Cup. Navratilova's 6-1, 6-0 victory over China's top women's player marked her first match in Czechoslovakia since she defected to the United States in 1975. This trip is her first time back since then, and the crowd that overflowed the no. 1 court at Slovane Stadium cheered her every shot.

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Among other teams advancing were third-seeded West Germany, with Steffi Graf beating

Belgium's Ann Devries 6-3, 6-1, and Claudia Kohde-Kilsch beating Sandra Wasserman 4-6, 6-1, 6-1; fifth-seeded Bulgaria, with Manuela Maleeva beating the Soviet Union's Larissa Savchenko 6-1, 6-2 and her younger sister Katerina beating Natassia Zvereva 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; and eighth-seeded Italy, with Laura Garrone beating New Zealand's Julie Richardson 6-1, 6-1 and Raffaella Reggi downing Belinda Cordwell 6-3, 6-4.

The United States, the top seed, will face Spain in the second round Wednesday. The Spaniards eliminated Indonesia on Tuesday.

China had made the main draw through qualifying tournaments and, while Xinyi and Ni showed good speed and strength, they were no match for Garrison and Navratilova.

Especially for Navratilova, and especially on this day. It took just 40 minutes for the world's top-ranked player to defeat Xinyi, who won a total of 18 points, nine in each set.

The groundstrokes were crisp and exact, the serve booming and leaving Xinyi off-balance, the volleys deep and always with enough spin to ward off any chance of them being returned.

And always, the crowd was on Navratilova's side. They hung over the back of the tall cement bleachers that surround centre court, risking life and limb for a glimpse of the star

WATER AUTHORITY BAQA'A SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT OUTFALL PIPELINE CONTRACT NO. GA3/55/86

- The Water Authority invites experienced contractors from member countries of the World Bank, Switzerland and Taiwan and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been prequalified as general & first class water and sewerage contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the supply and construction of Baqa'a sewage Treatment Plant Outfall Pipeline. Foreign bidders are strongly recommended to participate in bids as joint ventures with local firms.
- The project consists of supply & laying of a 600 mm ductile iron pipeline approximate length 7 Km and all ancillary works.
- A prebid conference will be held on 4/8/1986 beginning at 9:00 hours at the offices of the Water Authority and a site visit will be arranged immediately after the prebid conference.
- The bids are due not later than (12:00) noon Jordan local time on 26/8/1986 at the office of the Water Authority.
- Contract documents may be examined and purchased at the following address:
Water Authority
Jabal Hussein
Nablus Street
P.O. Box 2412, Amman - Jordan
Telephone: 666111
Telex: 22439 WAJ Jo

The cost of the initial copy of the contract documents purchased by a bidder is JD 100.000 or U.S. Dollars 250.00 per set. No refunds will be made for the return of full or partial sets of contract documents. Copies of the contract documents will be sent to prospective bidders by the Water Authority upon receipt of the proper amount in a bank check. This amount should cover the cost of the documents plus the cost of sending the same to the bidder's address.

President
Eng. M.S. Kilani
Water Authority
Jordan

Bruno, manager discuss future

LONDON (R) — Frank Bruno, the British boxer who failed in his bid to take American Tim Witherspoon's World Boxing Association (WBA) heavyweight title here on Saturday night, held talks about his future with his manager Terry Lawless Monday.

Bruno, who was stopped in the 11th round, travelled to Lawless's house for private discussions. "I have told Terry exactly what I want to do," said Bruno. "He has told me what he thinks I should do. We are now going to sleep on it."

Bruno had a brief telephone conversation with Witherspoon at midnight Monday night.

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Interested candidates to apply personally this Wednesday & Thursday only.
Third right on Orthodox club road.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Water Authority announces that the opening date for the tenders 45/86, 46/86, 47/86 will be as follows:

Tender 45/86 Saturday 23 - 8 - 1986
46/86 Tuesday 26 - 8 - 1986
47/86 Saturday 30 - 8 - 1986

Addendum (2) for these contracts will be issued within one week.

Eng. M.S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

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BUS RIDERS
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema
RAGHADAN
Tel: 622198
CUT AND RUN
Performances: 12:15, 3:45, 6:00, 8:15

Australia urges world leaders to support Pretoria sanctions

CANBERRA (R) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke has written to several world leaders urging them to support strong sanctions against South Africa, a spokesman for his office said Tuesday.

Mr. Hawke recently sent the letter to six other Commonwealth heads of government who will meet early next month in London to consider a range of sanctions against South Africa, the spokesman said.

President Reagan, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and European Commission President Jacques Delors were also sent the letter, he said.

In it Mr. Hawke proposed no new initiatives but stressed the South African problem was too serious to ignore.

Australia has opposed the boycott of next week's Edinburgh Commonwealth Games but urged Britain to reconsider its position on sanctions.

Mr. Hawke said in a radio interview Tuesday he did not believe the Commonwealth would fall apart over Britain's refusal to agree to sanctions on South Africa.

The Eminent Persons Group appointed at last year's Commonwealth meeting in Nassau failed to generate dialogue between the parties in South Africa, Mr. Hawke said. The Commonwealth now had to look at sanctions as a second option.

Mr. Hawke said the members were against the Commonwealth

falling apart over South Africa because 48 nations agreed sanctions were necessary and only one disagreed.

Prime Minister Thatcher was under pressure in Britain and even in her own party to fall into line with the rest of the Commonwealth, he said.

"I'm really not losing a lot of sleep about the issue of what arguments we'll have to have or not have with Mrs. Thatcher," Mr. Hawke said.

Any resolution on South Africa would be stronger with Britain's support, he added.

Meanwhile in Pretoria South African Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange Tuesday strongly denied telling former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser that Pretoria could stamp out protests if security forces shot enough blacks.

"If Mr. Fraser has been quoted correctly, the statement is an infamous lie," Mr. Le Grange said.

Mr. Fraser, co-chairman of a Commonwealth mission which tried and failed to promote talks between Pretoria and its black opponents, made his comment Monday to a forum on South Africa in Washington.

"(South African) ministers

have said to us that if they shoot enough blacks they can get rid of the violence and restore their kind of normalcy," Mr. Fraser said. "And it was instrumental that it was the minister of law and order who made that comment to us."

Mr. Fraser blamed the failure of the Commonwealth "Eminent Persons Group" (EPG) mission on Pretoria's intransigence. He predicted civil war in South Africa unless Britain and the United States imposed economic sanctions in the weeks ahead.

Mr. Le Grange said Tuesday: "I held a discussion with Mr. Fraser in the presence of other members of the Eminent Persons Group in which I made just the opposite statement to them, namely that the solution to South Africa's problems did not lie in violence and the shooting of blacks but rather in political solutions..."

"The report of the EPG which has already been fully published makes no mention of this false allegation of Mr. Fraser and I regret that such a message has been issued to the world," the minister added.

Mr. Fraser said South Africa had no intention of allowing the black majority to achieve significant political rights.

"It was quite clear... that the hardliners, those who believe that they can shoot it out... had won the argument in the South African government," Mr. Fraser said.

Mr. Fraser said that before deciding their next moves, South

Africa's black leaders were awaiting possible changes in the U.S. position and European Community and Commonwealth meetings on sanctions.

"After those periods are gone, if there isn't substantial support... then it will certainly be far too late" for peaceful change, he said, and black leaders would likely opt for a "move to a full-scale guerrilla war."

The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a bill that would sever virtually all American trade investment ties with South Africa and the Senate is likely to pass some form of sanctions legislation in the next few weeks.

African foreign ministers meeting in Addis Ababa are expected to propose intensifying armed struggle against South Africa and a ban on landing and overflying rights for South Africa-bound planes, conference sources said Tuesday.

The recommendations of the foreign ministers, who Tuesday began their second day of preparatory talks, would go to a three-day summit of African heads of state and government starting here on Monday.

Nigeria is expected to propose the boycott on planes to or from Johannesburg, a measure which would affect Kenya, the Cape Verde Islands and several of the frontline states which lead opposition to South Africa's racial policies.

Nakasone picks surprise cabinet

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone announced a major reshuffle on his cabinet Tuesday, bringing new men to head the Japanese government's three most important departments.

The changes were more far-reaching than had been expected. Political analysts said Mr. Nakasone seemed to have loosened his grip on domestic economic policy to take on an even greater role in foreign affairs.

Kiichi Miyazawa, formerly chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) Executive Council, became finance minister.

Tadashi Kuranari, a close aide of Mr. Nakasone, was appointed foreign minister while Hajime Tamura was named international trade and industry minister.

Analysts believed Mr. Nakasone would use Mr. Miyazawa as a foil to push through the more expansionist policies he now realised were needed but could not carry out himself without losing face.

Foreign Minister Kuranari is relatively unknown, even within Japan. He has twice headed the Economic Planning Agency but his main qualification seemed to be his relationship with Mr. Nakasone.

Given Mr. Kuranari's relative inexperience, the analysts expected Mr. Nakasone to take an even greater role in foreign affairs in the future.

Ferguson 'will not be a meek wife' to Andrew

LONDON (AP) — Sarah Ferguson says that although she will promise to obey Prince Andrew when she takes her wedding day vows Wednesday, she will not be a meek wife.

"I was thinking of obeying in moral terms, as opposed to physically obeying," the 26-year-old redhead said in an interview with the British news agency Press Association published Tuesday.

"But I am not the sort of woman who is going to meekly trot along behind her husband." "When I want to, I will stress a point," she said. "When we have a dilemma to resolve or we find ourselves in a situation which needs a decision, then it will be Andrew who will take the lead because he is the man of the marriage. Therefore in that sense I will obey him at one stage or another."

The news agency said Miss Ferguson and Prince Andrew gave the interview to the news agency's court correspondent Tom Corby at Buckingham Palace last week.

Miss Ferguson's decision to promise to obey Prince Andrew when they marry at Westminster Abbey made headlines earlier this month. Princess Diana omitted the traditional Church of England wedding service vow to obey her husband when she married Andrew's brother Prince Charles in 1981.

Corby quoted Miss Ferguson as saying she will shut out the world when she arrives at the abbey for the wedding. "I will be completely and utterly over-excited at the prospect of marrying the man waiting at the top of the aisle," she

told him. He said 26-year-old Prince Andrew, asked how he expected to feel, replied with a grin: "I have no idea but I will shout the answer to you across the abbey if you want."

Corby said the interview in which the couple spoke about themselves took place in Andrew's private sitting room. He said colour photographs of Miss Ferguson taken by the prince, a talented amateur photographer, were displayed prominently while models of aircraft filled a cabinet lining one wall. The prince is a Royal Navy helicopter pilot.

Corby said the couple, sitting together on a deep sofa, looked completely relaxed and he said their rapport was obvious.

They accepted that Andrew's navy career could separate them. But Corby quoted the prince, who served in the 1982 Falklands war, as saying: "Absence will make the heart grow fonder."

Corby said they frequently exchanged glances and jokes as they told him that criticism by fashion writers of Miss Ferguson's uncoordinated dress sense and full figure did not bother them.

"I used to bother me. But now I do not read the criticisms," she was quoted as saying. She said she did not diet and that as far as she was concerned she did not have a weight problem, Corby added.

Meanwhile the younger generation of European and Japanese royalty will join Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and U.S. first lady Nancy Reagan at the top of the guest list of about 2,000 people invited to the wedding.

COLUMN

Sister born same time and day as brother

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas (AP) — Cindy and Robert O'Brien didn't plan on having their children share the same birthday. But they do — right down to the minute. At 3:38 p.m. Friday, the Corpus Christi couple's daughter, Kelly Lynn, was born — four years to the minute after her brother, Robert, and almost at the same second. "The labour was going so slowly, we weren't trying to hit 3:38, but at 3 o'clock it really picked up," Mrs. O'Brien said. Photos that O'Brien took of his two children the moment they were born show them being held by the delivering doctor in front of a clock in the Spohn Hospital Maternity Ward. "The clock shows they were only five seconds apart," Mrs. O'Brien said.

U.K. remains top tea-drinking nation

LONDON (AP) — Britain remains the top tea-drinking nation of Europe and the Anglo-Saxon World, averaging 1,355 cups a year per person, according to a report issued Sunday by the tea council. The council which regulates the tea industry in Britain, places Britain well ahead of New Zealand, its nearest rival in the league of English-style tea drinking at 889 cups a year per capita. Australian consumption is 642 cups, the average intake in the Soviet Union is 325 and the average resident of the United States takes in 321 cups per year, the report says.

UAE to fingerprint all residents

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) plans to fingerprint all its 1.6 million residents, two thirds of whom are foreign workers, an Interior Ministry official was quoted Tuesday as saying. Ahmad Al-Haj Hussein, head of the ministry's Personal Records Department, told local newspapers all people over the age of six would be required to undergo fingerprinting. He said newly arriving foreign workers would have prints taken when their residency papers are processed, citizens when their passports are renewed and current foreign residents when their visas are renewed.

Police hope piece of ear will lead them to suspect

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A man who tried to steal a car while its owner was filling the tank left a unique bit of evidence, police say. Part of his ear. The car owner, a 20-year-old carpenter, bit off the gunman's earlobe during a struggle over his gun, police spokesman Willie Wilson said Monday. The ear was frozen and will be used for a possible match-up after an arrest. The gunman demanded car keys from the driver early Sunday, but when the car owner noticed that the would-be robber had put his gun on the passenger seat, he ran around and started to get in, prompting the fight, Wilson said. While the two wrestled for the gun, it discharged, inflicting a minor wound in the car owner's buttocks, he said. The gunman then bit the car owner, who was bleeding from the mouth. The bleeding gunman ran off.

Miss Venezuela becomes Miss Universe

PANAMA CITY (R) — Venezuela's Barbara Palacios Teyde, who lists weightlifting as a favourite activity, has won the Miss Universe title. "I'm very happy and very content," said Miss Palacios, 22, the third Venezuelan to win the coveted title since 1979. At a brief news conference, Miss Palacios described her triumph as a dream that made her very proud. The 12 judges picked the brown-eyed brunette as the prettiest of the five women in the final round, giving her a pay day of \$200,000 in cash and prizes. Second was Christy Fichtner of the United States and third was Maria Monica Urbina of Colombia. A total of 77 women competed. Miss Palacios, who takes the crown from Deborah Carthy Den of Puerto Rico, had not been as highly fancied by local tipsters as Miss Colombia, Miss Brazil Deise Nunes de Souza 18, or Miss Italy Susanna Huckstep, 17.

Thatcher willing to meet Botha

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday indicated she was willing to meet South African President P.W. Botha if it would help bring an end to apartheid and solve the crisis in the republic.

Mrs. Thatcher, speaking as Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was preparing to leave on Tuesday for southern Africa on the second stage of his peace shuttle, told the House of Commons that she did not exclude the possibility of a meeting with Mr. Botha.

Mr. Howe is representing the European Community (EC) in a bid to get the Pretoria government to hold talks with black nationalists without having to resort to economic sanctions. He said after a meeting in Brussels on Tuesday: "It's difficult, but not without hope."

Mrs. Thatcher also urged leaders of the banned African National Congress (ANC)

guerrilla movement to agree to meet Mr. Howe, saying: "If they don't... they will cast doubt on their commitment to solve the problem by peaceful means."

Although ANC leader Oliver Tambo recently met Junior Foreign Office Minister Lynda Chalker in London ANC leaders have said they see no point in talking to Mr. Howe on his present mission unless Britain drops its opposition to sanctions.

During his visit Mr. Howe is due to meet Mr. Botha and Mrs. Thatcher told parliament that he may need to go to the region again later.

In Johannesburg, the United Democratic Front, the largest anti-apartheid group in South Africa, has told the EC it disapproves of "yet another mission to South Africa" and will not meet with Mr. Howe.

A UDF statement sent Monday to the British government and the

EC in Brussels referred to the five-week-old state of emergency declared by the president and said:

"Today when thousands of leaders and activists of the democratic government are in jail, detention or in hiding, who is Sir Geoffrey to talk to? We must make it absolutely clear that no representative of the UDF is going to meet Sir Geoffrey."

The UDF accused the EC governments of choosing to "placate" the white-led South African government.

Meanwhile, South African police have arrested "a large number" of ANC guerrillas and seized hidden arms, ammunition and explosives in the Durban area, the government said Tuesday.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange called the arrests an "important breakthrough" in the government campaign against the ANC.

1,000 fishermen missing after South China storm

HONG KONG (R) — More than 300 Chinese fishing boats and about 1,000 fishermen are missing after a tropical storm lashed South China, a Chinese provincial official said Tuesday.

The official of the Guangdong Department of Aquatic Products told Reuters by telephone from Canton that at least a dozen small vessels sank in Monday's storm, which carried winds gusting up to 90 kilometres per hour.

He said no casualty reports had been received and many of the boats might have taken shelter near offshore islands, but authorities feared some of missing fishermen had drowned.

Guinea Bissau executes 6 convicted coup plotters

LISBON (R) — The West African state of Guinea Bissau has ignored international appeals for clemency and executed six senior military and civilian officials convicted of plotting a coup against President Joao Bernardo Vieira.

Guinea Bissau's Foreign Minister Julio Semedo told diplomats in the onetime Portuguese colony Monday that former First Vice-President Paulo Correia and five other accused coup plotters had been shot by firing squad for high treason.

He did not say when the executions took place. The ruling Council of State upheld death sentences against the six last Friday for their part in the coup plot, foiled last November.

Six other plotters also condemned to death nine days ago were reprieved and sentenced to 15 years in prison each.

The executions were carried out despite world-wide appeals for clemency, notably from Portuguese President Mario Soares, the Vatican and the human rights group Amnesty International.

Politicians and church leaders in Portugal reacted with outrage to the executions.

Aides said Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva was horrified. Bishop Mamele Da Silva Martins said the "law of the jungle" appeared to rule in Guinea Bissau, which became independent from Portugal in 1974 after a colonial war.

Journalist violated Chinese rules — editor

PEKING (R) — New York Times correspondent John Burns, detained by Chinese police on suspicion of spying, violated travel regulations on a trip in central China but is not a spy, Times Foreign Editor Warren Hoge said Tuesday.

Hoge told Reuters that he and Times Executive Editor Ahe Rosenthal had their first meeting with Chinese officials on the Burns case this morning and called for his immediate release.

Rosenthal told Li Zhaoxing, deputy director of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department, that the Times and Burns himself regretted that he broke the rules and travelled through closed areas without a permit.

"He also emphasised that John

is not a spy and that the case is having a bad effect on China's image abroad and that the longer he is held, the worse the damage gets," Hoge said.

He said Mr. Li responded by saying that China had the image abroad of being a country which enforced its laws.

Burns, a British citizen, was detained last Thursday after being stopped earlier in Shaanxi province by police who accused him of being in a closed area and confiscated film from him.

Hoge said Burns was adamant that "there is not a single photo amongst the film confiscated which could be incriminating in any way."

Police say Burns has not yet been charged with any crime. Western diplomats said they

understood that under Chinese law a detained person had to be either charged or released within 10 days.

The Chinese government has made no public statement on the case. Burns' wife, Jane Scott-Long, was allowed to see him Monday but said she was told that she would not be allowed to see him again while he was in detention.

British embassy officials who were also allowed to visit Burns Monday said they were pressing for further visits but had no indication of when another meeting could be arranged.

Burns is the first foreign journalist to be detained in China on suspicion of espionage since the rise to power of top leader Deng Xiaoping in 1979.

Ortega to urge U.N. pressure on U.S.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — President Daniel Ortega will ask the United Nations Security Council next week to force the United States to recognise a world court decision against it, a top Sandinista leader says.

Commander Bayardo Arce told the Associated Press on Monday night that Nicaragua intended to bring international attention to the U.S. government's refusal to recognise the World Court's findings.

"We are not looking for only the money," Arce said. "We don't want (U.S. President Ronald) Reagan to be free from impunity for breaking rules of international organisations."

The World Court ruled on June 27 the United States violated international law by training and supporting anti-government rebels. Nicaragua is claiming \$2.5 billion in damages.

Arce said Mr. Ortega's schedule is kept secret for security reasons. Other sources have said it is widely believed Mr. Ortega will travel to New York Saturday and speak some time after that.

At the United Nations Monday, Nicaraguan Ambassador Nora Astorga met with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Diplomatic sources said Ms. Astorga was seeking a Security Council meeting, and would meet Tuesday with the Security Council President, Thai

Ambassador Birahonghes Kasemsiri.

Arce, one of the nine members of the directorate of the ruling Sandinista National Liberation Front (SNLF), said the nine were taking new security precautions.

"We can't make the work of the CIA easier," Arce said, referring to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. "The CIA can murder us."

Arce commented about increased signs of repression by the leftist Sandinista government, including the expulsion of two priests and the closing of the only opposition newspaper.

"They say we are like Soviet Union, but there they don't let the dissidents go," he said. "Here we don't let them stay."

Although world opinion looks unfavourably upon such measures, "our problem is not one of image, it's survival. We'd rather live with our imperfect democracy than still be alive."

23 die in plane crash

Meanwhile all but one of 23 people aboard a Nicaraguan military helicopter were killed when mechanical trouble caused the aircraft to fall into a river, the Sandinista newspaper *Barricada* said Monday.

Among the dead were 14 civilians and eight military personnel, according to an

Interior Ministry communiqué carried by the paper, the first public announcement of the Saturday crash.

A military source said Monday the helicopter was evacuating residents from a flood-threatened area of eastern Nicaragua and crashed after its engine cut out in mid-flight.

The Soviet-made MI-8 helicopter was evacuating 14 civilians from the village of Cruz Del Rio Grande, said the military source, who spoke only on condition of anonymity. He said all of those on board were Nicaraguans.

"The motor went out, and it just fell into the river right after takeoff," the source said, adding workers tried Monday to extricate the helicopter from the river.

The sole survivor was the co-pilot, Lt. Roberto Chamorro Martinez, who was flung out of a window by the crash's force. A log snagged onto unconscious co-pilot and dragged him to shore, the source said.

Chamorro Martinez was taken to a hospital in the Caribbean port town of Bluefields, the source said without giving details of his condition.

The helicopter is part of a fleet of a classified number of Soviet helicopters provided to the leftist Sandinista government, which is battling U.S.-supported Contra rebels.

Guerrilla landmine kills 28 on Sri Lanka bus

COLOMBO (R) — Twenty-eight people were killed Tuesday when Tamil separatist guerrillas set off a landmine under a bus, a military spokesman said.

He told Reuters 25 victims, most believed to be from Sri Lanka's majority Sinhalese community, were killed instantly

and three others died in hospital. Three of the dead were children. Fourteen seriously wounded passengers were rushed to hospital at Anuradhapura.

It was the latest attack by guerrillas fighting to set up an independent state for minority Tamils.

Bolivian ambushes net 18 alleged drug traffickers

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP) — Police ambushes in the remote heartland succeeded in netting 18 alleged cocaine traffickers, while U.S. military-assisted operations in the tropical north east remained stymied by bad weather, officials said.

The 18 suspects sat Tuesday in a jail in the city of Santa Cruz, 570 kilometres south east of La Paz, according to Santa Cruz Federal Prosecutor Antonio Santillan.

In announcing the arrests Monday, he said the suspects included seven important figures in the country's \$2-billion a year cocaine industry.

Santillan refused to reveal the prisoners' names, saying this could hinder continuing operations. He said some were arrested in the city but that many were caught in the remote Yapasani River area in the heart of Bolivia, 125 kilometres north east of Santa Cruz, by members of a special U.S.-trained unit known as the Leopards.

The Leopards also are participating in the joint U.S.-Bolivian operations centred in the city of Trinidad, 40 kilometres north east of La Paz in a vast grasslands and jungle region called the Beni.

Two expeditions, each comprised of two American military-piloted U.S. Black Hawk helicopters, took off through a heavy cloud cover Monday for planned raids on suspected cocaine laboratories, but were unable to find their targets and returned to Trinidad, said Information Minister Antelo.

They represented the fourth and fifth unsuccessful missions in the operation, but Mr. Antelo said Bolivian officials were not yet feeling frustrated.

"In the Western-developed mind there is frustration, but we have learned to be more patient," he told a news conference in La Paz. "We are more accustomed to processes that take a longer time to complete."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND GOREN BRIDGE

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ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ AK7532 ♠ 10752 ♠ 5 ♠ 4
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?
A. — On this auction you have a very fine hand and there is no doubt that partner could have a number of holdings that would make slam an excellent proposition. On most of those, however, partner would have made some bid other than three spades. Therefore, we suggest you pull in your horns and bid a quiet four spades.

Q.2 — Neither vulnerable, as South, you hold:
♠ Q8 ♠ KJ6 ♠ AJ987 ♠ 1065
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
Pass 1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?
A. — The choices are between a diamond raise and a rebid of one no trump. Considering the auction, it seems that, if you have a game, it is more likely to be in no trump than in diamonds. Make this suggestion to partner now by bidding one no trump — you can always support diamonds later in the auction if partner shows a dislike for no trump.

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ A7 ♠ K105 ♠ Q94 ♠ QJ873
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What action do you take?
A. — You took advantage of being in third seat to open light, since you don't have two defensive tricks. Now you must alert your partner to

that fact before you get overboard, or he doubles the opponents should they compete. Pass.

Q.4 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AKJ83 ♠ QJ45 ♠ 9 ♠ 762
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?
A. — Partner is showing a hand worth about 19 points in support of spades, so you are in the slam zone. However, Blackwood won't solve your problem, since you could have two fast losers in clubs, and you have nothing to cue-bid. The only way to communicate your interest to partner is to bid over game. Jump to five spades.

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AJ102 ♠ 10983 ♠ Q76 ♠ Q3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 ♠ INT ?
What action do you take?
A. — East is going to find little or nothing in his partner's hand, and he is going to be trapped between you and your partner. Make him pay for his venture into the auction. Double.

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ AJ105 ♠ A93 ♠ Q1073 ♠ J43
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?
A. — You have a very fine hand, but your 11 plus points and partner's 19-20 just don't add up to slam. In that case, there's no point in getting beyond game. Raise to three no trump.